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INTERNATIONAL

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WEATHER — PARIS: Thunder, heavy rain, possible hail. Temp. 14-20 (57-68). Wind: light, variable. In the afternoon, LONDON: Thunder, heavy rain. Temp. 55-72. Wind: light, variable. In the evening, NEW YORK: Thunder, heavy rain. Temp. 55-72. Wind: light, variable. In the morning, NEW YORK: Thunder, heavy rain. Temp. 55-72. Wind: light, variable.

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## 27-Point Package

### France Decrees Curbs on Energy in Effort to Reduce Oil Imports

By Joseph Fitchett

PARIS, June 20 (IHT) — As the trial nations study a French law for facing a permanent energy crisis, France today decreed new restrictions on energy consumption aimed at cutting French imports from 107 million tons a year to 100 million tons in 1980.



Valéry Giscard d'Estaing

The French government decreed the curbs on energy consumption in a move to reduce oil imports. The measures include a 10-percentage reduction in the supply of oil for homes and offices. The curbs are supposed to drop energy consumption by 19 degrees centigrade.

Giscard d'Estaing said, but the French would have to "organize our development in a different way" — to consume less imported oil and develop alternative energy sources faster.

Market countries opening tomorrow in Strasbourg, France hopes to win U.S. and Japanese backing at the Tokyo summit late this month.

France's four-point plan for international action on energy: • Imposing an immediate ceiling on oil imports for each country and gradually making further reductions in the longer run. • Prohibiting imports of oil purchases on the spot market at prices much higher than the basic price set by the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries.

He told his Cabinet today that France and other Western nations must permanently reduce their oil imports because "the future of our economies is at stake."



OFFICIAL APPROVAL — Geoffrey Chouffot, safety services director of Britain's Civil Aviation Authority, gives the thumbs-up sign yesterday in front of a Laker Airways DC-10, signifying Britain's approval in getting the grounded airliner back into service. Mr. Chouffot then went on to board the aircraft for a flight to the island of Crete. DC-10 Story, Page 3.

## Temporary West Bank Ban

### Israeli Court Halts Settlement

By Paul Hoffman

JERUSALEM, June 20 (NYT) — Israel's high court ordered a halt today to further work at a controversial settlement on a hilltop near Nablus, the largest Arab city in the West Bank.

A panel of three justices issued a temporary injunction granting the government one month's time to show why the plans for the new settlement should not be dropped.

Today's decision, a setback for Prime Minister Menachem Begin's government, did not examine the legality of settlement activities in the Israeli-occupied West Bank.

The United States has repeatedly declared that the creation of Israeli outposts in the territories conquered in the war of 1967 was contrary to international law.

## Industrial Nations Warned World Energy Unit Sees 'Grave' Outlook for Oil

By Joseph Fitchett

PARIS, June 20 (IHT) — The director of the International Energy Agency warned today that the industrial nations' inaction on energy policy has caused a recession and the outlook has never been as bleak.

• Economic growth is low (3.4 percent a year). • Saudi Arabia raises its oil production to 15 million barrels a day (from the present level of 8.5 million barrels a day).

## House Has Rare Closed Session To Consider Panama Treaties

By Joseph Fitchett

WASHINGTON, June 20 (AP) — The House went into closed session today for the first time in 149 years as it began action on legislation to carry out the Panama Canal treaties.

The chamber approved by voice vote a motion by Rep. Robert Bauman, R-Md., to hear secret testimony asserting that Panama has supported efforts by Sandinista guerrillas to overthrow Nicaraguan President Anastasio Somoza.

Rep. Bauman told the House the information is "grave enough" that it may influence the body's decision whether to approve the bill, which leads to the turnover of the canal to Panama.

The Carter administration is weighing a plan to help the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries fend off price-fixing charges that have been brought against the cartel in federal court. Page 3.

## Peking Threat Seen Hurting Hanoi Economy

By Don Oberdorfer and George C. Wilson

WASHINGTON, June 20 (WP) — The strains of staying mobilized for fear of another Chinese attack and supporting its forces in Cambodia have reduced Vietnam's economy to a shambles, according to intelligence reports and travelers.

## Vietnam Reportedly Is Forced To Get Russian Emergency Aid

By Joseph Fitchett

forces and dependent population in neighboring Cambodia.

• Soviet shipments of about 70,000 metric tons of military and industrial equipment into Vietnam so far this year, more than twice the tonnage which Russia supplied during all of last year.

Construction of a dish antenna radio monitoring station in the mountainous region of Vietnam is being manned by several hundred Soviet technicians near Cam Ranh Bay, evidently to monitor Chinese communications.

Europeans so far have failed to agree on how to control the Rotterdam spot market, where oil is at higher prices than under long-term contracts, but the issue is dented for discussion later this month at the Tokyo economic summit which will include the United States.

Although intelligence officers believe that Vietnamese leaders are resisting Soviet requests for permanent bases in Vietnam, the Soviet presence there has increased, and now includes about 4,000 technicians.

• The periodic use of Vietnamese ports by Soviet ships and aircraft. U.S. officials said it does not appear that Vietnam has granted base rights to the Russians.

Mr. Heibert said "everywhere you go in the north are military preparations, people spending two hours a day in training, marching, firing guns." He said that bomb shelters covered since the war with the United States are being evacuated that old people are being evacuated

## Military Chiefs Support Carter In SALT Fight

By Richard Burt

WASHINGTON, June 20 (NYT) — The nation's top military leaders, the Joint Chiefs of Staff, have told President Carter they will support the new strategic arms limitation treaty with the Soviet Union when it goes before the Senate.

The officials said that the chiefs were still formulating their final views on the treaty covering U.S. and Soviet nuclear weapons, and that some aspects of the agreement still troubled them.

Although it was not expected that the chiefs would oppose the accord, the White House had feared they could badly damage chances for Senate approval by taking a lukewarm or noncommittal position.

One military option allowed under the treaty, a new mobile intercontinental missile known as the MX, has already been approved by Mr. Carter, and administration officials said that other defense initiatives might be announced during the course of the treaty debate.

Earlier, it was reported that some of the chiefs were seriously concerned about various aspects of the treaty, particularly its omission of a new Soviet bomber — the TU-22M, known in the West as the Backfire — from mutual ceilings on strategic weapons.

Memor Hits South Spain RANADA, June 20 (AP) — An earthquake with a magnitude 4.2, the Richter scale shook vast areas of southern Spain last night, officials said. It was the third tremor in 24 hours.

## May Complicate Rhodesian Reforms

### Muzorewa Party Aide Forms Rival Unit

By Caryle Murphy

SALISBURY, Zimbabwe Rhodesia, June 20 (WP) — In a move that many observers believe could have far-reaching consequences for the new Zimbabwe-Rhodesia government, a senior member of Prime Minister Abel Muzorewa's party today announced he was forming his own party and that at least eight members of the National Assembly were joining him.



Bishop Abel Muzorewa

The separate faction led by James Chikerema, a former senior vice president in Mr. Muzorewa's United African National Council Party, means that the prime minister no longer has the 51-seat parliamentary majority he had up to now.

in which guarantees whites significant political control. There are fears that Mr. Chikerema's move will hurt the chances of getting recognition.

said a source close to the party. "It'll make congress uneasy as hell." The U.S. Congress is debating whether or not to lift economic sanctions against and therefore implicitly recognize the Muzorewa government.

The new party now gives Mr. Chikerema, a political rival of Mr. Muzorewa, known for his forceful personality, a base on which to gather support. The development is likely to complicate Mr. Muzorewa's efforts, or distract him from acting decisively, to bring about reforms that a skeptical outside world is watching for.

Mr. Muzorewa's government, which came into office June 1, is in search of international recognition that have up to now refused to recognize it because of questions about the validity of the transfer to black majority rule under a constitution.

"The guerrillas may talk in these guys [in the new party] more easily than they would to the bishop" (Continued on Page 2, Col. 8)

## Uganda President Resigns Over Appointments Feud

By Joseph Fitchett

KAMPALA, Uganda, June 20 (AP) — Ugandan President Youssef Lule resigned today after a dispute with his political opponents and an exile who lived in New York was named to succeed him, political sources said.

thrown by Marshal Amin eight years ago. Many of Mr. Lule's opponents are supporters of Mr. Obote.

Uganda's factions struggled to keep their provisional government together just two months after they united to replace ousted dictator Idi Amin.

Leaders of the Uganda National Liberation Front, which was formed in exile to run the country after Marshal Amin's ouster, met to choose a successor to Mr. Lule's state residence in Entebbe, the Lake Victoria community near Kampala.

## Hijackers Hold Plane in Chicago

By Joseph Fitchett

CHICAGO, June 20 (AP) — Two men claiming to have bombs hijacked an American Airlines jetliner carrying 137 persons from New York to Chicago today. The men were reported to be demanding a jailed Serbian Orthodox priest be brought in the plane at O'Hare Airport and then be flown with them to Peru.

Mr. Lule yielded in his political opponents when it became evident that he could no longer maintain national unity. His resignation was reported in a statement distributed by the Uganda News Agency and broadcast by Uganda government radio today.

Behind the feud lay tribal, regional and ideological differences that have plagued Uganda since it became independent from Britain 17 years ago. Mr. Lule, a conservative, is a member of Uganda's largest tribe, the Baganda. Until Marshal Amin came in power, most of the country's top civil servants and businessmen were Bagandas.



## Egypt Revises Textbooks to Reflect Peace

By Thomas W. Lippman

CAIRO (WP) — Abdel Fattah Arafat and his colleagues have been preparing for peace since 1973 by rewriting history.

In their dingy offices at the Ministry of Education, Mr. Arafat and other curriculum supervisors have been changing textbooks and revising courses to prepare Egyptian schoolchildren for the peace treaty that they were sure was coming. Denunciations of Israel, attacks on Zionism and appeals for armed struggle were eliminated, Mr. Arafat said, and replaced by "just the facts."

Mr. Arafat, who is chancellor of history, geography and civics for Egypt's public schools, said that "no books that are in the schools now will have to be removed" to reflect peace with Israel, which was an enemy for 30 years. Foreigners surprised by the relative smoothness with which Egypt has made the psychological transition from war to peace might find part of the answer in the schools, where, Mr. Arafat said, it has been a long time since hatred of Israel was taught.

He and other curriculum supervisors said that it was clear after the 1973 Middle East war that President Anwar Sadat was seeking peaceful negotiations. Work began shortly thereafter to change school syllabuses to reflect what Mr. Sadat was perceived to be doing.

### Turning Point

Mr. Arafat said that "this really has been coming since 1971," when Mr. Sadat, in one of the first major speeches of his presidency, said that he would consider making peace with Israel under certain conditions. Egypt could not make peace then, Mr. Arafat said, because it was a defeated country, but that was changed by the 1973 war.

Egypt and Israel renounced the use of force in the 1975 disengagement agreement and agreed to tone down their propaganda blasts at each other. That hastened the curriculum revision.

"As you can see," Mr. Arafat said, displaying new textbooks on his desk, "we have already made the changes. Before, we had a somewhat different approach, because we were defeated and of course we had a different leader," a reference to Mr. Sadat's predecessor, Nasser.

Goude Ahmed Soleiman, chancellor of

'As you can see, we have already made the changes. Before, we had a somewhat different approach, because we were defeated and of course we had a different leader.'

Islamic religious instruction and Arabic language training, gave an example of how a new approach was required for rhetoric exercises or recitations aimed at improving mastery of the language. These exercises, he said, were used to instill in Egyptian youth feelings of "moral struggle and moral and revenge" against Israel by dwelling on incidents like the bombing of Bahr el-Bakar. In April, 1970, the Israelis bombed an elementary school in the Nile Delta village of Bahr el-Bakar, killing 30 children and wounding 36. Editorials and magazine articles about the attack were used in classrooms for recitation exercises.

"Our children were taught struggle and revenge," Mr. Soleiman said. "But we got our revenge in the October (1973) war. Now it's finished. Incidents like the schoolhouse bombing have been stopped."

So thoroughly have those exercises been purged, he said, that he no longer has any samples of the things that children formerly were required to recite.

"We didn't change anything that had to do with our principles, like our commitment to full withdrawal from the occupied territories," said the chancellor of Christian education, Salah Damien Girgis. "But we changed the psychological atmosphere to emphasize peaceful and political solutions."

"In our books, there is not a single word against Jews," Mr. Soleiman said. "You must understand that any Moslem is required to respect Judaism and Christianity."

He said that there were many countries in the world — France and Germany, the United States and Japan — that made peace after bitter war, and that it is "only natural that our hostility came to an end after we got our revenge."

To demonstrate the objectivity of the new curriculum, Mr. Arafat read examples. A sixth-grade text on the major points of Egyptian history since Nasser's 1952 revolution ascribes Egypt's defeat in the 1967 war to lack of preparedness and the actions of politicians around Nasser. It says that Israel exploited these weaknesses, but it does not blame or criticize the Israelis for doing so.

Then it gives this account of the cause of the 1973 war: "All nations supported Egypt and the Arabs against Israel's occupation of Arab land. United Nations Security Council Resolution 242 of 1967 said that Israel should withdraw, but Israel refused. Her planes bombed Egyptian villages. They killed the children in a primary school in Bahr el-Bakar and also the laborers in an iron factory near Cairo. They set up a military fortification called the Bar-Lev Line, which international experts said was impregnable."

Then, the book says, Mr. Sadat appointed more competent military leaders and obtained new equipment, while working politically to rally all Arabs against "the Zionist danger. He convinced all states of the world that Egypt wanted peace based on justice and that Israel's refusal to withdraw from Arab land would cause another war."

Disinterested readers might find that selective, but Mr. Arafat said that it was "the facts, the objective facts."

Egyptians generally say that, in the years before the establishment of Israel, the people of Egypt lived in harmony with the Jewish community here, then numbering more than 100,000. Some Jewish scholars dispute that, but the Egyptians believe it and say that they are prepared to return to harmonious relations with the Jews.

### Both Governments Embarrassed

## Islamic Guards at U.S. Embassy in Iran a Sore Point

By David Lamb

TEHRAN, June 20 — To the embarrassment of both governments concerned, the U.S. Embassy compound here is occupied by armed Iranian revolutionaries. They live on the grounds, use the swimming pool and occasionally hide American women who in their view are not dressed conservatively.

The presence of the revolutionary guards represents an extraordinary departure from accepted procedure and, as far as anyone here knows, has no recent precedent. Under normal circumstances, an embassy is considered extraterritorial and cannot be entered by military personnel of the host country or by anyone not invited by the head of mission.

But the revolutionary guards, who call themselves the "holy crusaders," have virtually unlimited freedom to move about the grounds of the 27-acre U.S. compound, which is owned by the United States. The guards say their presence is needed to protect U.S. dip-

lomats from possible attack by Iranian demonstrators.

U.S. diplomats are reluctant to discuss the situation because the issue is being negotiated with the Iranian government. Other sources, however, said that there may be as many as 50 of the guards, that they are on duty 24 hours a day, that they live in hastily built barracks and that, for a time, they had their headquarters on the first floor of the unoccupied ambassador's residence.

### A Nuisance

No classified information is believed to have been compromised because of their presence, and their general behavior has not been unruly. But they are considered a nuisance. Americans are annoyed that the guards often ask for liquor, that some women, including U.S. diplomats, have been harassed for wearing shorts on weekends, that the guards have tried to control for personal profit the sale of 100 or more cars put on the market by departing embassy personnel.

None of the other 58 embassies

in Tehran has Iranian soldiers assigned to them. The Americans contend that the 20 or so U.S. Marines attached to the embassy can provide adequate security and the provisional Iranian government apparently agrees. But the government bureaucracy has no authority over the guards, who report to Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini.

The guards have been in the compound since Feb. 14, when the embassy was attacked and taken for a brief time by Iranian leftists. They helped rout the leftists, and Premier Mehdi Bazargan apologized for the attack.

In the last four months, the embassy staff has been reduced from 150 to 50, an embassy spokesman said. Also, the United States has closed three consulates outside Tehran and called home all but a handful of the 500 U.S. military advisers who were here before the revolution.

U.S. diplomats had hoped to establish cordial working relations with Ayatollah Khomeini's Islamic government. They admit privately,

however, that little progress has been made, and few see any likelihood of a breakthrough soon. Pro-nouncements against the U.S. government are still issued almost daily by Ayatollah Khomeini's headquarters in Qom.

In an attempt to dissociate itself from the regime of deposed Shah Mohammed Reza Pahlavi, Washington is undertaking a substantial shakeup of the embassy staff.

The charge d'affaires, Charles Naas, returned to Washington this week and will be replaced by Bruce Laingen, former ambassador to Malta and a former commercial attaché at the embassy here. The State Department is trying to bring in more diplomats fluent in the local language, Farsi, and more knowledgeable about the country.

There has been no U.S. ambassador here since William Sullivan left in April. In May the Senate confirmed President Carter's choice to replace him, William Coulter, a former ambassador to Zaire. But the Iranian government expressed displeasure with the choice and told the United States not to send an ambassador until relations between the two countries had improved.

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**IN FIRM CONTROL** — Communist Deputy Nilda Jotti, 59, addresses the Italian Chamber of Deputies after being elected president of that body yesterday. She is the first woman to hold that position. Mrs. Jotti, who was elected with the support of the Christian Democrats and other parties, succeeded another Communist, Pietro Ingrao, who resigned after three years as president of the chamber.

## Nicaraguan Forces Attack Sandinista Command Post

MANAGUA, June 20 (UPI) —

Some of President Anastasio Somoza's best troops fought Sandinista guerrillas in eastern Managua today in an attempt to dislodge the rebels from their command post next to a school jammed with refugees.

Fighting also was reported in a score of hamlets in the north and east of Nicaragua.

In the south, jets dropped several 500-pound bombs on the Sandinista main lines north of Sapoa, three miles north of the Costa Rican border.

Government planes also attacked guerrilla-held Leon today.

Maj. Pablo Emilio Salazar, commander of the guard in the south, said that his position at Rio Frio was impregnable and that so far in the fighting in the south the guerrillas had only advanced beyond the range of their own mortars once and were beaten back.

Two of Gen. Somoza's best infantry battalions, led by British minutemen firing cannons, tried to drive the Sandinistas from the crowded eastern section of the capital, which was declared "free Managua" by the rebels 11 days ago.

The guard said in a communique that the 1,600 troops were driving toward the rebel headquarters next to a school where about 7,000 refugees had taken shelter.

The Sandinistas were believed to have 300 tough "tactical unit" members and 300 young volunteers in the zone, armed with Chinese

rocket launchers, mortars, heavy machine guns and rifle grenades.

In southern Nicaragua, the National Guard was reported to have blocked a guerrilla drive on Rivas, 21 miles north of the Costa Rican border. The rebels sought to capture Rivas and install a provisional government there.

The southern Sandinista column broke contact with the guard forces yesterday and dug in on the edge of a ravine north of Sapoa, three miles north of the frontier.

At Sandinista-held Leon, 55 miles northwest of Managua, where a "revolutionary municipal council" was set up, the guard threw a thin line across the southern road to head off any attempt at a guerrilla march toward Managua.

At Matagalpa, 60 miles northeast of the capital, the guard troops stopped a guerrilla column which was possibly headed for Managua.

Scattered clashes were reported all over the north and east.

In Caracas, Venezuelan Foreign Minister Jose Alberto Zambrano said that Gen. Somoza had indicated that he might consider initiatives to stop the fighting, but added that the Nicaraguan president did not say what they would be.

Mr. Zambrano immediately left for a meeting of the Organization of American States in Washington that was called by the United States.

In another development, ABC news correspondent Bill Stewart, 37, and his Nicaraguan interpreter, Juan Espinosa, were shot to death today by guerrillas in an eastern neighborhood of Managua.

ABC soundman Jim Cefalo said that a guardman named Mr. Stewart lay on his face, then shot him once in the head. Press colleagues who witnessed the killing called it an execution. His interpreter was shot in the head as well.

### Iberia Pilots to Strike

MADRID, June 20 (Reuters) — The pilots of the Spanish national airline Iberia said today they would go on strike June 30 to press for a reduction in working hours.

### Khomeini, Critic Meet in Qom

## Talks by Ayatollahs Avert Iranian Crisis

TEHRAN, June 20 (UPI) — Secret talks between Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini and three of the most influential religious leaders of Qom have headed off a constitutional crisis which threatened to divide hundreds of thousands of their followers, clergy sources said today.

The state radio, meanwhile, said that a revolutionary court in the eastern town of Birjand executed former Gov. Bihzad Afshari.

Ayatollah Khomeini met last night with Ayatollah Kazem Shariatmadari, the main critic of his formula for the promulgation of Iran's

new constitution, and two other Qom leaders, the Ayatollahs Najafi Marashi and Mohammed Reza Golpaygani.

The talks took place at Ayatollah Golpaygani's tightly guarded house. Clergy sources said that the discussions defused tension in the dispute. Outlines of what the clergyman called a "discreet compromise" suggested that both Ayatollah Khomeini and Ayatollah Shariatmadari had made concessions.

Ayatollah Shariatmadari agreed to a referendum on the constitution if it first won approval of an assembly. Earlier, he had said he would boycott the referendum.

The constitutional controversy pitted followers of the religious leaders against each other. Ayatollah Shariatmadari's supporters in the Islamic Democratic Republican Party threatened last week to hold

protest rallies if their leader's views were not accepted.

Meanwhile, Justice Minister Asadollah Mojtahedi resigned and was replaced by Ahmad Sadr Haj-Seyed Javadi, formerly minister of the interior. Mr. Mojtahedi said that his resignation was not political and that he was simply tired.

Deputy Premier Hashem Sabahian took over from Mr. Javadi as Iran's interior minister.

### Mitterrand Quits Europe Assembly

## In Vote Protest

PARIS, June 20 (AP-DJ) — Francois Mitterrand, France's Socialist Party leader, quit the new European Parliament today to protest an official recount that gave a Socialist to the ruling center-right coalition.

Mr. Mitterrand said that his resignation reflected his "indignation with the dishonorable decision" taken by the French National Census Commission and made public less than an hour earlier.

The commission, after recounting and re-evaluating some seemingly invalid ballots, gave the seat in question to a candidate from President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing's coalition. The switch gave the majority 26 seats and cut the Socialist total from 22 to 21.

The French Communist Party also issued a statement condemning the decision of the census commission as "an unacceptable power play."

### Genschler to See Thais

BANGKOK, June 20 (UPI) — West German Deputy Foreign Minister Hans Dietrich Genschler will visit Thailand Monday to discuss general regional situations with Thai leaders, a Foreign Ministry spokesman said today.

### October Debate Seen

## Senate Panel Schedules SALT Hearings for July

From Agency Dispatches

WASHINGTON, June 20 — The Senate Foreign Relations Committee decided yesterday to begin 20 days of hearings on the new strategic arms limitation treaty July 9 and to prepare for a floor debate that could begin Oct. 1.

Members hope to vote on and report the treaty by Sept. 25. The floor debate to follow might last seven or eight weeks, some senators believe.

The committee sidestepped the potentially controversial question of inviting former President Richard Nixon, who negotiated SALT-1, to testify on SALT-2 by electing not to invite any former president to appear.

It was understood that Republican members of the committee, on the whole, were as reluctant as Democrats to invite Mr. Nixon to testify. The former president has made no official public appearances of such a nature since his resignation in 1974.

"Former presidents could not tell us a great deal about what was in the treaty," Sen. Frank Church, D-Idaho, said after a closed meeting of the committee.

### Committee Welcomes TV

One senator said that after the committee discussed how to deal with former presidents "it was felt that we were starting something we didn't know how to finish."

Sen. Church said the committee will welcome television cameras at its hearings and is favorably disposed to televising the floor debate on SALT-2. He noted however that this would be up to the Senate as a whole. Majority Leader Robert Byrd, D-W. Va., has indicated he is against televising the floor debate, something that has never been done in the Senate.

Sen. Byrd does not favor TV coverage, partly on the ground that it tends to diminish leadership control of the Senate. But conservative Republican opponents of SALT say such coverage is needed to give

SALT opponents a more equal forum with the White House.

Sen. Church, Sen. Byrd and Sen. John Stennis, D-Miss., chairman of the Armed Services Committee, agreed yesterday that the Armed Services Committee would begin its separate hearings on SALT-2 July 23. This will give the Foreign Relations Committee two weeks when alone will be considering the treaty.

The Foreign Relations Committee tentatively plans to devote 10 days of the hearing to testimony by administration officials and days to outside experts, including former officials.

One former official expected to testify and to influence the debate is Henry Kissinger, who as secretary of state under Mr. Nixon and President Gerald Ford spent years unsuccessfully trying to negotiate a SALT-2 agreement.

The committee will end its weeks of hearings in early August in time for the Senate's summer vacation, but will resume hearings in September.

Sen. George McGovern, D-S. urged Sen. Church to establish broad political context for the hearings so they would not bog down arcane arguments about the deal.

There is a certain rivalry between the Foreign Relations and Armed Services committees over who will hold the "best" hearing on SALT. In 1972, many in the Senate felt Armed Services did a better job on SALT-1.

## Aide Quits Muzorewa

(Continued from Page 1)

[Muzorewa] remarked a "political analyst."

The rivalry between Mr. Muzorewa and Mr. Chikema is a by-product of their differing tribal affiliations.

But the most serious rift between the two men was caused by Chikema's attempt last August to oust Mr. Muzorewa as head of United African National Congress Party. There were reports at the time that he was backed in the effort to get rid of Mr. Muzorewa, a major Western financial institution operating in Africa, hoping the head of the council, Mr. Chikema could then work out an agreement with Mr. Nkomo that would bring the six-year-old war to a close.

At a press conference last party spokesman said that the son for the new party's forum was the necessity now within council "to demonstrate unquestioning loyalty to the person a president... [which] is now believed to be the most important criterion for recognition and lot of high office in the party and government."

"Furthermore, those who failed to unite a political cannot succeed to unite a man be added.

There is dissatisfaction with Mr. Muzorewa's party and its supporters at Mr. Muzorewa's failure to give people like Chikema, who have widespread public support, power within party and in the government.

was one of the reasons for the announced today, sources said.

## Second Round Seen Likely in Ghanaian Vote

ACCRA, Ghana, June (Reuters) — The presidential election in Ghana's general election appears to be heading for a second round of voting likely held within 21 days, political sources said today.

With more than half the 140,000 parliamentary constituency voters following Monday's vote, the People's Party candidate, Kwame Ninsin, was leading with 321 votes, closely followed by 1. Limann of the People's National Party with 304,431.

Two other leading presidential candidates, William Ofori-Atta of the United National Congress Party and retired Col. Frank Agyem, leader of the Action Congress Party, were trailing 171,925 and 107,800 votes, respectively.

Under the country's new constitution, there must be a runoff in three weeks if no presidential candidate gets an absolute majority. If there is no outright winner, the second round, Parliament empowered to select a president from the two leading round candidates.

In the general election, in seven years, Mr. Ofori-Atta lost to Mr. Ninsin. Mr. Ofori-Atta was in the lead with parliamentary seats against 26 the People's National Party on 76 results announced.

# MINUTE

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**Hilton International**

### NAIROBI HILTON

Assured by its location in the heart of Nairobi, the Hilton is a modern hotel with 187 rooms, a swimming pool, a tennis court, a golf course, a restaurant and a bar. The hotel is a landmark in Nairobi, and its location is ideal for business and pleasure travelers. The hotel is a landmark in Nairobi, and its location is ideal for business and pleasure travelers.

### SALT LICK LODGE

This wonderful and comfortable lodge is located in the heart of the Salt Lick area. The lodge is a landmark in the area, and its location is ideal for business and pleasure travelers. The lodge is a landmark in the area, and its location is ideal for business and pleasure travelers.

### TATA HILLS LODGE

This wonderful and comfortable lodge is located in the heart of the Tata Hills area. The lodge is a landmark in the area, and its location is ideal for business and pleasure travelers. The lodge is a landmark in the area, and its location is ideal for business and pleasure travelers.



Price-Fixing Charge

# S. May Aid OPEC Antitrust Action

By Charles R. Babcock and J.P. Smith

WASHINGTON, June 20 (WP) — The Carter administration is planning to help the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries fend off price-fixing charges that have been brought in federal court by the Justice Department. Administration officials from the Treasury and Justice departments met yesterday at the White House to discuss the "friendship" suit filed in the case. Government lawyers might claim that a judge in Los Angeles, where the suit was filed, does not have jurisdiction to hear it, officials said. The suit received little national attention when it was filed last December by the International Association of Machinists. The union OPEC and its member nations violate federal antitrust laws and seek money damages to stop the cartel from setting further price increases.

Mr. Fine, a former antitrust lawyer for the Justice Department, noted that the department once had considered such a suit. Ironically, it is lawyers from the Justice Department's antitrust division — whose job is to attack price-fixing — who are researching possible ways to defend OPEC.

The Justice Department's antitrust division is also considering the possibility of filing a "friendship" suit in the case. Government lawyers might claim that a judge in Los Angeles, where the suit was filed, does not have jurisdiction to hear it, officials said. The suit received little national attention when it was filed last December by the International Association of Machinists. The union OPEC and its member nations violate federal antitrust laws and seek money damages to stop the cartel from setting further price increases.

Mr. Fine also referred to the Foreign Sovereign Immunities Act in the suit. This law states that sovereign nations operating commercially within the United States are subject to U.S. laws.

Mr. Fine said that he expected any challenge to the suit to try first to attack the jurisdiction of the court, by saying that the Foreign Sovereign Immunities Act does not apply to the antitrust laws. "But can you imagine the editorial cartoons if they [Justice Department] officials came in on such technical grounds?" he said.

The State Department was aware of the suit from the beginning, Mr. Fine said, because it had to serve the 13 members of OPEC with the court papers. No representatives of the nations have appeared in court yet to answer the charges, he said.

He said he plans to seek default judgments against Algeria, Gabon and Qatar because their time to answer the suit already has expired. An official speculated that lawyers for the OPEC nations might not answer the suit because they fear that doing so would be recognition they were within the jurisdiction of the court.

"At first one believed this suit," Mr. Fine said. "They thought it was a publicity stunt. But now there's a lot of paper on file. It's not a joke."

The seriousness with which the administration takes the issues was evident from the high-level officials who reportedly attended the White House meeting yesterday. Deputy Secretary of State Warren Christopher, Associate Attorney General Michael Egan and the chief lawyers from the Treasury Department and the White House were present, an official said.

Mr. Fine said that he expected any challenge to the suit to try first to attack the jurisdiction of the court, by saying that the Foreign Sovereign Immunities Act does not apply to the antitrust laws. "But can you imagine the editorial cartoons if they [Justice Department] officials came in on such technical grounds?" he said.



LUNAR ANNIVERSARY — Crum lowers a lunar module at the United Nations, N.Y., Tuesday for commemoration of man's landing on the moon 10 years ago. Module will be dedicated tomorrow. Astronaut Neil Armstrong became the first man to set foot on the moon, July 20, 1969.

## Uranium Miners' Widows Say U.S. Stalled Warning

By Ward Sinclair

WASHINGTON, June 20 (WP) — It was the deepest kind of human tragedy, but the widow of John Howes, a uranium miner, summed up language everyone could understand.

"Even after he had washed his hands at the mine, he would light up like a Christmas tree on the Geiger counter when he got home. The counter would go crazy," she said.

Mrs. Howes, of Junction, Utah, and the widows of two other men who worked at the BCA uranium mine at Marysville, Utah, testified before a Senate public health subcommittee investigating the health effects of low-level radiation.

Their husbands died from lung cancer, which they and others, including Sen. Edward Kennedy, D-Mass., the subcommittee chairman, believe was induced by inadequate protection at the now-closed mine.

George Snow of Salt Lake City, whose father and brother worked in the same mine and died of lung cancer, told a similar story. Mr. Snow said 22 of his friends who worked with him at the mine have died of cancer. "I believe all the miners at Marysville will die of lung cancer," he added.

Mrs. Snow also mined uranium for 10 years at the BCA operation. He said, "I don't think the government did all it could to protect the health of the miners. A lot more men would have been more careful if they had known more."

The miners' exposure to radon gases in the underground mine was so intense, he said, that they could "blow a Geiger counter off the scale" simply by breathing on it after coming to the surface.

Mrs. Alvin Christensen of Marysville said her husband, who died a year ago, had the same experience. He could breathe on the radiation detection device and send the counter soaring.

## In DC-10 Crash Probe Testimony FAA Said to Allow Maintenance Changes

By Douglas B. Weaver

WASHINGTON, June 20 (WP) — American Airlines and Continental Airlines were permitted under Federal Aviation Administration rules to change the manufacturer's approved maintenance procedures on the DC-10 airliner, without telling the FAA, officials of the agency told Congress yesterday.

The change in maintenance procedures and the FAA's supervision are critical to understanding the DC-10 crash in Chicago May 25 because investigators strongly believe that maintenance played a key role in the accident.

A seven-ton engine and support pylon fell off the left wing just as American Airlines Flight 191 was lifting off the runway at Chicago's O'Hare International Airport. The crash, the worst in U.S. history, killed 273 persons.

The worst single plane crash in aviation history also involved a DC-10. It took place March 3, 1974, when a Turkish Airlines jet crashed near Paris, killing 346 persons.

Investigators believe that improper maintenance of the engine and pylon could have resulted in damage to the fitting that held the pylon to the wing. They have been careful to state, however, that they do not yet know what part failed first in the crash.

The disclosure that the FAA had no prior knowledge of the change in procedures was made during a joint hearing of two House public works subcommittees. It was also established for the first time in testimony yesterday that:

• Because of the loss of hydraulic fluid, control surfaces called slats on the left wing retracted as the plane was taking off while those on the right wing remained extended. That situation, called asymmetric slats, caused the plane to roll to the left.

• The pilot, Capt. Walter Lux, never knew the true condition of his plane based on warning lights and signals available to the cockpit. Had he known that an engine had fallen off the wing, not just that he had lost power, and had he known that the slats were asymmetrical, it is possible that he could have saved the aircraft, National Transportation Safety Board officials postulated.

• One reason the pilot did not know the plane's true condition was because the stall warning — a device that tells the captain when his plane is going too slowly to maintain flight — was made too permissive by an electrical failure. The same electrical failure cut off the cockpit voice recorder just as the plane's nose lifted off the ground. The last word recorded was "damn."

Investigators now believe that, when the engine and pylon left the wing, they took with them hydraulic controls for the left wing and the electrical power for the stall warning.

Federal Aviation Administrator Laughton Bond testified all U.S. DC-10s grounded June 6. They have remained so since. Mr. Bond said that there was a "possible design problem" and that questions about maintenance had to be answered before the planes would be permitted to fly again.

At first, all foreign aviation authorities controlling DC-10s followed suit. Yesterday, however, aviation authorities in France, Britain, the Netherlands, Switzerland and Indonesia permitted their DC-10s to resume operations. But those planes are forbidden by U.S. regulations from flying in the United States.

The maintenance procedure in question involves the engine and pylon-mounting system. McDonnell Douglas, in its recommended maintenance manual, said that the engine and pylon should be removed from the wing separately, then reinstalled separately, when maintenance in that area was required.

However, American and Continental chose to remove and re-install them as a single unit, a practice prohibited by the FAA since the Chicago crash. In that maintenance operation, investigators believe, it is easy to crack one of the key engine mounting points. Such a crack was found on the crashed air plane in Chicago.

Under Investigation  
Mr. Bond and his assistants were questioned sharply about whether the FAA knew that a change had been made in the recommended

were investigating that question, but did not know the answer. During a recess to the hearing, Clark Onstad, FAA's chief counsel, called John Cyrocki, a retired FAA employee who is heading a special maintenance investigation, and asked him:

"Mr. Cyrocki told me," Mr. Onstad said, "that both American Airlines and Continental manuals state that they are to use the Douglas [maintenance] unless a company procedure supersedes the recommended Douglas procedure." The FAA approves those manuals.

Superseding company procedures, Mr. Onstad said, was implemented through devices known as "engineering change orders." A change order, Mr. Onstad said, "was not submitted to the FAA."

Airlines are required to tell the FAA if they make a major change in the maintenance procedure, the FAA's John Bartel said. But the airlines decide whether the change is a major one, testimony revealed.

Problems Developed Early  
LOS ANGELES, June 20 (UPI) — Problems developed in the DC-10's engine pylons within hours after they first began passenger-carrying flights, the Los Angeles Times reported today.

The Times said that in 1972, the 10 airlines flying DC-10s reported to McDonnell Douglas that pylon access doors were coming open during flights, something that the manufacturer's engineers acknowledged could cause "further damage to the pylon-wing structure."

The problem was found on planes with fewer than 10 hours flight time. The documents obtained by the Times are among the many public records the FAA has refused to release since last month's DC-10 crash.

## Senate Approves Foreign Aid Bill: \$44 Million Less Than Last Year

WASHINGTON, June 20 (UPI) — The Senate yesterday approved a \$1.7-billion foreign-aid program for 55 nations but asked the administration to halt economic assistance to several countries because of human rights conditions.

The economic-aid bill for the 1980 fiscal year was approved by a vote of 70-25 and sent to the House. The \$1.7 billion to assistance was \$212 million less than the White House requested and \$44 million less than what Congress approved last year.

A Senate Foreign Relations Committee report said that no funds were recommended for the Central African Empire, Nicaragua, Guatemala, El Salvador and Paraguay because of human rights issues.

The Senate also recommended against aid programs for Panama, which has one of the better economies among developing countries and which will receive \$60 million a year from Panama Canal tolls.

The Senate also recommended against funding for Ethiopia, Pakistan, and Afghanistan, for its failure to apologize for the murder of U.S. Ambassador Adolph Dubois and lack of an agreement for protection of U.S. personnel.

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MORE THAN 50 YEARS MAKING FRIENDS

## House Unit Toughens Windfall-Profit Bill

By William J. Eaton

WASHINGTON, June 20 — The Ways and Means Committee yesterday approved a much stiffer tax on windfall profits, will result from the lifting of oil prices, than President Carter proposed two months ago.

The committee bill, adopted on a 20-16 vote and regarded as likely to be the House next week, would tax 50 percent more on the next year's profits than the president's version of the windfall tax.

Under the committee bill, windfall taxes would yield \$27.8 billion between now and 1984, compared with \$21.8 billion for Mr. Carter's proposal.

In final voting yesterday, a solid majority of Democrats defeated efforts by two oil-state congressmen to scale down tax increases voted by the committee last week.

Rep. James Jones, D-Okl., and Rep. Henson Moore, R-La., tried without success to restore most of Mr. Carter's tax plan, although their proposal would have raised \$300 million more in revenue than the White House version. They were defeated, 20-16.

The panel also refused by the same 20-16 margin to delete an energy trust fund from the bill. Mr. Carter has said that he wants to use the money from the windfall tax for energy development, mass transit and payments to help poor people meet the higher energy costs resulting from higher oil prices.

While the committee bill would create the fund, the lawmakers postponed a decision on how to spend the money that would flow into it when the tax takes effect next year.

In another development yesterday, the committee opened a windfall tax loophole for the five major oil-producing states — Texas, Louisiana, California, Alaska and Oklahoma — that could cost the Treasury up to \$1 billion over the next five years.

The panel decided to exempt from the tax any royalties from oil lands owned by state or local gov-

ernments that devote the money entirely to public education.

The committee toughened Mr. Carter's proposal in two major ways. It decided to raise the windfall tax rate from 30 percent to 70 percent of the eligible extra revenue the oil industry will receive as price controls are removed.

It also voted to continue indefinitely the tax on oil discovered since 1972 that Mr. Carter had wanted to phase out in five years, starting in 1983.

But the panel limited the tax on newly discovered oil to 50 percent in a move to encourage drilling of new wells.

Committee sources acknowledged that some of the tax increases were approved to give the House some bargaining chips for negotiating with the Senate, which is expected to approve a lesser tax.

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## The Chinese Problem

The state of China presents many problems for the world, and especially for Eastern Asia — problems concerned with the foreign policies of Peking, its economic and trading practices, the secretive nature of its leading bureaucracy and of the roads to power. But the most urgent dilemma of Southeast Asia and the Pacific is not China but the Chinese. For the uprooted of Indochina are only in part former residents of Laos, Cambodia and Vietnam voting against the ruling regimes there with their feet (or, to be more precise, the oars and engines of their boats). Very many are ethnic-Chinese, forced out, and unwelcome in many areas.

The stiff Malaysian opposition to increases in the number of Indochinese refugees it has within its borders sounds brutal — and is. But the reasons behind this opposition go far back, and are a part of politics in Malaysia today. Indonesia has been more receptive — but Indonesia has its own history of harshness toward its ethnic Chinese minority. They were severely dealt with after the overthrow of dictator Sukarno. And China itself is not very welcoming to ethnic Chinese refugees — they are, Peking believes, too capitalistic to be easily absorbed into the new China.

As long ago as 1889, an English newspaperman from India was frightened by the "march of the Mongols" in Southeast Asia. Rudyard Kipling (in his "Letters from the East") saw a "large army of Chinese" in Penang, "some of them sending block-tin to Singapore, some driving fine carriages, others making shoes, chairs, clothes, and every other thing a large town desires." English entrepreneurs in the Malay States wanted thou-

sands of Chinese coolies to work the plantations — and so, for that matter, did landowners in Hawaii, railway builders in California, mine owners in South Africa. And the second generation of these coolies became shopkeepers, white collar employees and eventual capitalists.

The Chinese were not the only ethnic groups that became unpopular in developing lands because of their ability to move upwards from manual labor to better-paying jobs and individual or corporate property control. While Indian coolies were not (as Kipling reports) popular in the Malay States, they were exported to Africa, to Fiji and to the Caribbean. And there they were to encounter similar difficulties with the indigenous peoples. Kipling mentions the impact of Indians from Madras on Burma, where the Burmese womenfolk "marry the Madrassi and the Chinese because these support them in affluence." And when the Japanese entered Burma, it was the Madrassi, the Bengali and the Sikh against whom the Burmese turned.

So the terrible fate of Indochina's boat people is not wholly political in its source, and is not confined to them alone. When the states of Southeast Asia meet in Bali next month, and if the United Nations responds to the British call for a conference on the refugee problem, as each nation, like Japan and Malaysia, struggle with that question, the matter of ethnicity, especially Chinese ethnicity, will be a major factor. Meanwhile, the boat people and those who seek to flee from Cambodia suffer acutely — and constitute a grave moral issue for the world.

## Saving Nicaragua

The Carter administration has urgently summoned the foreign ministers of the Americas to try, against hope, to find a democratic path out of Nicaragua's civil war. The alternatives are bleak: a victory of Gen. Somoza's National Guard that preserves his corrupt dictatorship, or a military triumph by the Sandinista guerrillas that overwhelms their partners in the battles of the past year. Now, as before, the general's refusal to depart dims the prospects for democrats.

The security of the United States and other American nations is not necessarily threatened by Sandinistas or any other revolutionary movement. That security, however, can be affected by the ways in which such movements come to power and by the quality of government they provide, particularly if all these circumstances should make them dependent on the support of Soviet, Cuban or other unfriendly governments. What hope remains in Nicaragua rides on the Sandinistas' willingness to join in a broad political coalition of opposition forces, represented by the announced Provisional Government. That cooperative spirit is likely to disappear, though, if Gen. Somoza loses a fight to the finish. Then those who wield the guns may want to rule alone and look to revolutionary regimes for support.

It is not the Organization of American States, therefore, that can make Nicaragua safe for democracy — not at least without the kind of intervention that would be imprudent even if it were more widely favored.

Gen. Somoza must finally admit that his refusal to yield power is abetting radicalism, not preventing it. When the United States and the OAS begged him to permit a free election last fall, he refused to consider anything that he could not control. He thought his National Guard, once refreshed, would prevail. But he plainly underestimated not only the guerrilla forces but also the depth of the opposition to him throughout the country.

Now that he is on the ropes again, the Carter administration cannot quite bring itself to declare the general finished, as a number of Latin governments have done. It wants him to yield in some orderly fashion and it wants to hold the hemisphere's governments to a joint policy. The reasons for this maneuvering probably have more to do with politics in the United States than in Nicaragua, but they are not unimportant. The legislation carrying out the controversial Panama Canal treaties is still in trouble in Congress where Gen. Somoza has his share of friends. President Carter can do without the title of midwife to a Central American radical regime.

Perhaps there is still time for the OAS to persuade Gen. Somoza that the constitutional values he professes can be served only by his withdrawal. The U.S. interest, in any case, lies in the future of Nicaragua, not Gen. Somoza.

THE NEW YORK TIMES

## Thomas Watson to Moscow?

His diplomatic appointments, Jimmy Carter promised in his campaign, would be made "exclusively on a merit basis, in contrast to the political patronage that has characterized appointments under this administration." Then why is he naming to the Moscow embassy an amiable and successful retired business executive, Thomas J. Watson Jr., of IBM, who seems peculiarly unqualified for that post?

Mr. Watson wants the job and he enjoys the confidence of the secretary of state, but otherwise his credentials for this demanding ambassadorship are not readily evident. He is a distinguished and public-spirited citizen, but his proven talents appear to lie in fields remote from Moscow. He is likened by his friends to W. Averell Harriman, a political appointee who was wartime ambassador to Moscow. But Mr. Watson lacks Gov. Harriman's close personal relationship with the president, his deep political experience, and his long previous familiarity with the Soviet Union. There is a place in foreign embassies for the talented amateur: The Foreign Service cannot claim a lock on the post. But Mr. Watson does not fill the bill.

The most puzzling aspect of the appointment, however, is what it reveals of the

Carter administration's sense of Soviet-U.S. relations. The administration has taken pains to suggest that the Soviet Union is run by old and ailing men and that it is essential for the United States to understand and cultivate the new leaders sure to arrive on the scene soon. This is so. But that is an argument for posting a savvy hand, not a new boy, in Moscow, which is, after all, not the kind of post where any kind of political appointee could be parked out of harm's way.

Alternatively, Mr. Carter, realizing that home support for his diplomacy is thin, might want to send an ambassador who would be useful to him in the political arena. But sending someone with a background as a multinational corporation executive gives the president no visible help here. Nor does trade loom so large as a factor in the immediate Soviet-U.S. future as to justify the choice of an envoy on the ground alone. It is even conceivable that a president might want a skilled negotiator in Moscow. But that would require, presumably, someone who had demonstrated an interest in substance in the past. The appointment simply does not meet the standard Mr. Carter set in his campaign or the standard for what is needed now.

THE WASHINGTON POST

## In the International Edition

### Seventy-Five Years Ago

June 21, 1904

BERLIN — The Berliner Tageblatt commented in an editorial: "If the Japanese generals do not succeed in capturing Port Arthur before the Russian Baltic fleet arrives and joins hands with the Russian squadron there, all the successes of the Japanese will remain of a very questionable nature. In view of this possibility, the visit of the King of England to the Kaiser gains additional importance. The time for mediation is perhaps not so far away as people think. One can say that one of the adversaries has already lost a leg, and the other an arm."

### Fifty Years Ago

June 21, 1929

LONDON — Despite a heavy gale, Ramsay MacDonald insisted on flying back to the capital from his home town today, thereby achieving the first flight ever taken by a British prime minister during his term of office. "I am a convert to flying," he said on landing. "It is the best way of traveling. . . it gets you there." After shaking the pilot's hand and saying "We've had a jolly good time," Mr. MacDonald then hurried to London to plunge again into the business of running the Empire. During the flight, he wore the regulation helmet and parachute.



## SALT: How We Should Think About It

By Robert C. Byrd

WASHINGTON — It may be impossible to evaluate and reach a decision on a strategic arms limitation agreement in a purely objective atmosphere, free from the slightest hint of emotionalism, and stripped of political considerations. However, there are certain arguments that have been made that tend to evaporate under cursory examination and that are not worthy of the task before the U.S. Senate. It is my purpose here to state what I believe should be the foundation of all of the deliberations.

With the signing of the treaty imminent, I first hope the prevailing mood will be one of objective, independent judgment — not prejudice — and that the climate for the discussions will be nonpartisan. I consider this decision on SALT-2 to be as momentous and potentially vital as any in my three decades in Congress.

### High Stakes

Because I consider the stakes so high, I am concerned that the peripheral and extraneous issues may come to overshadow the meritorious arguments for or against the treaty and could distract senators from a studied process of decision-making. I do not deny that much of the discussion is healthy, or that it will contribute to a national understanding and awareness of SALT-2. However, our ultimate purpose must be kept in focus at all times.

Recently, the president of the United States told a group of assembled reporters that our peace-loving nation would be seen as a "warmonger" if the U.S. Senate rejected the proposed SALT agreement. In my opinion, such an argument is not a credible one, and it neither pricks the conscience nor challenges the intellect. It serves merely to cast a cloud over the preamble of our deliberations.

While no one should worry about this false imagery, neither should the present debate be pervaded by chauvinistic and hard-nosed assertions of "must" amendments, reservations or understandings. By doing so, we stand in danger of placing ourselves in concrete positions before our eyes have even fallen on the actual treaty text.

The fact is that the treaty has taken three administrations and seven years to negotiate. After it is signed and submitted to the U.S. Senate, the Foreign Relations Committee will begin hearings the second week of next month.

### Careful Scrutiny

Thereafter, the Armed Services Committee will hold hearings and the Select Committee on Intelligence will also examine aspects of the treaty. The documents deserve the opportunity of careful scrutiny by these committees, free from premature discussions and possible changes while the signatures are still drying.

Perhaps some of the concerns that have been expressed may diminish as the final text is made available. In addition, other problems may be satisfactorily resolved during the committee hearings. But simply, there is no need to rush to judgment when there is ample time to proceed in a serious and deliberate manner. It could well be that, after careful consideration, the Senate may deem it necessary to make changes in the treaty or in the resolution of ratification. I may or may not eventually favor such an action, but that kind of decision, which could carry far-reaching consequences, should be made only after the most thoughtful scrutiny and analysis.

There has also been the suggestion that the U.S. Senate, if it rejects the treaty, will have pulled the trigger on an arms race between the United States and the Soviet Union. In my opinion, the Senate is well aware of the dangers of a renewed arms buildup, but any decision must be made against the backdrop of reality.

### No Position

It may be in the interest of the United States to approve the SALT-2 agreement, or the compelling national interest may dictate that we reject the treaty. At this moment, I have taken no position on SALT-2, nor do I expect to do so in the immediate future.

At present, I consider my education to be still in the relatively early stages on this vastly complicated

issue. This is true even though I have had briefings pro and con on the subject for weeks, both from administration officials and civilian experts on strategic arms. I know that a number of other senators have also been meeting on and studying these issues.

When I do decide, my judgment will be centered on this basic evaluation: Will the United States be better off with this treaty than without it? In seeking the answer to that question, I am confronted with at least two other queries:

• First, what will be the net effect of the treaty on the strategic balance and the national security of the United States?

• Second, can the agreement be adequately verified, not only to my

satisfaction, but also to that of experts in this field?

Finally, I would hope that any decision on SALT-2 would be free from partisan politics. This is one of the most important reasons for the U.S. Senate moving ahead to complete, if possible, its consideration of the treaty this year. The matter of a SALT treaty is too vital to the national interests for it to become entangled in presidential politics, by any candidate of any party — including my own.

The president believes the administration has an agreement that is sound and merits the confidence of the U.S. Senate and the U.S. people. It will be the Senate's responsibility to determine whether, in its judgment, that is the case.

In my own mind, I am convinced that the U.S. people want the U.S. Senate to ratify a sound SALT agreement. They want to feel that the potential for nuclear destruction has been diminished, and that our world is a more secure and safer place.

At the same time, though, I have no doubt that the people of the United States would not want the U.S. Senate to give its endorsement to a treaty that was contrary to the best interests of the United States.

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Sen. Byrd, D-W.Va., the U.S. Senate majority leader, wrote this article for The Washington Post.

## Arms and the Third World

By Jonathan Power

LONDON — "The total value of the international arms trade is now estimated at \$20 billion a year. Even the most sophisticated weapons can be purchased on the arms market. Sometimes even before they enter the arsenals of the producer countries."

This item of information is contained in the last yearbook published today by the Stockholm International Peace Research Institute. Page after page brings to us the most up-to-date figures available.

• The Third World is taking an increasing share of world military expenditure, up from 3 percent of the total in 1955 to 14 percent today.

• The Third World is spending three times more on the military than it receives in official development aid.

Where does this recital take us — as long as every earthly potentate feels at risk by threats real or imagined? Another way to look at it, however, would be to ask if we can afford not to rethink the suppositions of "defense spending."

Left to itself, Third World expenditure on arms will storm ahead with the added danger of an increasing number of countries going for the nuclear option.

An expanded role for the UN is needed as never before. We have already seen in this decade a significant increase in the use of UN peacekeeping forces. The big powers should be prodded and encouraged to authorize their further use.

Secondly, Western nations should more readily respond with low-level forces in the Third World when invited by responsible and legitimate governments where the alternative would be the disintegration of a worthwhile regime or big

power confrontation at a later date. This would reduce the incentive for each and every country to arm itself to the teeth.

Three African examples come to mind and provide the outline of a rule book of do's and don'ts:

• The immediate British response to cries of help from Julius Nyerere of Tanzania and Jomo Kenyatta of Kenya in the face of attempted military coups in 1964. The two interventions were an unqualified success. Moreover, they were a major influence in enabling Kenya and Tanzania to become not just two of the more successful African countries but two of the smaller arms-spenders on the continent.

• The failure to engage a direct British military takeover in Rhodesia at the time of the white unilateral declaration of independence in 1965. In fact, it might usefully have been done any time up to the elections in April of this year. It is arguably the only thing that could have neutralized the likelihood of big power confrontation in southern Africa.

• The combined French, Belgian and U.S. intervention in the Congo last year. This was a lesson in what not to do. There is worrying evidence that it provoked what was launched partly to avoid — the wholesale slaughter of white residents. Moreover, it gave further life to a regime that can only be at best a running sore in the Western flank.

Answer No. 3 is for the Western nations to knock down to the business of restraining their arms sales. The Stockholm Institute reminds us that the West is still the major culprit, selling around 70 percent of the world's weapons exports.

This is not to exonerate the Sovi-

et Union whose activities in recent years in Angola, Libya, and Ethiopia, to take African examples alone, have exceeded all reasonable bounds. Nor is it to underestimate some of the achievements of President Carter's arms sales policy, despite the lack of progress in reducing significantly the total expenditure ceiling. Sixty-seven countries have had their weapon requests refused, deals worth nearly \$2 billion in 1977 and \$1 billion last year.

Nevertheless, until the French, British and the United States, in particular, see eye-to-eye on sales restraint, it will be difficult to engage the Soviet Union in a useful dialogue.

Indeed, there is evidence that the West Europeans often pace the superpowers in this appalling competitive business.

Finally, it can be suggested, and it is not meant entirely as a throwaway line, that Third World leaders re-read the writings of their founding fathers, Mahatma Gandhi, Gandhi, when it came to territorial defense was not, as he was on the home front, a pure pacifist. But he did see that a combination of his salt march technique and more traditional military means could provide a potent defense that would lessen the pressure for large-scale sophisticated military expenditure.

### Impressed

In this regard, it is interesting to recall an essay written by the man many consider to be the greatest military thinker of our age, the late Basil Liddell Hart. He became, he wrote, impressed with the power of nonviolent resistance, strikes, non-cooperation, go-slow tactics, etc., when he was interrogating German generals at the end of World War II.

He was attempting to weigh the effect of the different kinds of resistance the Germans had met in the occupied countries. Their evidence showed the effectiveness of nonviolent resistance to foreign aggression as practiced in Denmark, the Netherlands and Norway. Generals were experts in violence and had been trained to deal with opponents who used that method. But other forms of resistance baffled them — all the more in proportion as the methods were subtle and concealed.

For those wondering if the Third World could use the billions spent on arms every year a little less dangerously, some of these ideas might be worth another look.

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To Prevent Giving Them Asylum

Malaysia Bars UN Aid to Arriving Refugees

By William Chapman

LA LUMPUR, Malaysia, (AP) — Thousands of refugees arriving in Malaysia are being held in government camps and denied United Nations aid while authorities decide if they are to be towed back to sea or to be held in government camps. The government has said that it is not prepared to accept refugees who are not being accepted by the United Nations. The government has said that it is not prepared to accept refugees who are not being accepted by the United Nations.

S. to Join British Effort to Halt Vietnamese Flight

By Bernard Gwertzman

WASHINGTON, June 20 (AP) — The United States has decided to join Britain in seeking an early conference to probe the reasons for the flight of thousands of Vietnamese refugees from the country. The United States has decided to join Britain in seeking an early conference to probe the reasons for the flight of thousands of Vietnamese refugees from the country.

Help Sought  
There are now about 320,000 in the South China Sea. Malaysia, Indonesia, and the Philippines are all seeking help in dealing with the refugees who have also fled Hong Kong's facilities.

government's new tougher strategy to curb the flood of refugees, not the much-publicized threat of an official to shoot new refugees and force those in UN-supported camps back out to sea. They also predicted that in the future far fewer new refugees will find their way to the UN-sponsored camps and that more and more will be held in limbo for a period of time and then returned to the sea in patched boats.

The strategy in effect shifts a growing share of the refugee burden to neighboring Indonesia. About half of the estimated 30,000 refugees now lodged on the Indonesian Anambas islands are believed to have come from Malaysian shores in government-provided boats. Indonesia last week revealed a new tough policy, dubbed "operation lightning," to turn away such boats.

British Idea  
Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher of Britain has called for another international conference and urged the UN secretary-general, Kurt Waldheim, to take the lead in organizing it. The Carter administration has decided to back the British idea and the tentative preference, officials said, is for convening a Security Council meeting next month.

Begin Writes Carter  
WASHINGTON, June 20 (AP) — Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Begin, in a personal letter to President Carter, has suggested that all countries immediately declare they will admit a proportional number of Indochinese refugees.

sharply early this month although the total arriving here from Vietnam had not declined from the large numbers that came in April and last month.

Registered by UN  
Official policy always has been to prevent refugees from landing, but in fact authorities had allowed most of them to come ashore, where they were registered by the United Nations.

Beginning in February, however, Malaysia gradually began shifting to a practice of expulsion. Campers were hired to repair the refugee boats, many of which had been purposely disabled by the refugees. A special military task force was formed to round up and guard the newcomers in isolated beach locations.

6 Boats Towed Away  
KUALA LUMPUR, Malaysia, (AP) — Authorities towed six boats carrying 585 Vietnamese refugees out to international waters today, a spokesman for the military task force to deal with refugee problems said.

New Hong Kong Laws  
HONG KONG, June 20 (UPI) — The government hurriedly passed laws today that give authorities the power to confiscate ships which bring in refugees from Vietnam for a price usually paid in gold.

Vietnam Offers Participation  
BANGKOK, June 20 (UPI) — Vietnam said today that it is willing to take part in a United Nations conference on the rising flood of Indochinese refugees, but it blamed the United States and China for the problem.



LIGHT FANTASTIC — Queen Juliana dances with a visitor outside Soestdijk Palace in The Hague Tuesday. She also met a group of elderly Dutch citizens on a bus tour.

Hua Raises Peasants' Pay To Help Industrial Drive

PEKING, June 20 (AP) — China has raised the price it pays to its 800 million peasants for many products in an attempt to improve the standard of living in rural communities and increase agricultural production, according to Premier Hua Guofeng. Mr. Hua disclosed the plan in his address to the opening session of the Fifth National People's Congress meeting here, it was announced today.

Population Campaign  
Convinced that modernization cannot be achieved unless the standard of living is raised, Mr. Hua was quoted as saying the lead-

Gaullists' Identity Rests With Chirac

By Flora Lewis

PARIS (NYT) — France's Fifth Republic was virtually the personal creation of Charles de Gaulle, and his role gave a sense of proprietorship to those French who identify themselves as Gaullists. But what is the birthright of a Gaullist now? For the first time, in the recent elections for the European Parliament, the party not only failed to dominate the scene as it had come to expect, it came in last among the main political forces, after President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing's grab-bag group, and the Socialists and the Communists.

Personal Machine  
Nonetheless, after a stormy, closed session of party notables, Mr. Chirac emerged with a unanimous vote of confidence to continue leading the party he has remade into a personal machine. He is "impossible and irreplaceable," said Robert Poujade, a deputy who is among his many inner party critics.

tight little group at the top. His philosophy of Gaullism, a generation after the founder's departure from office, was simply "what is inside us" or, the "affirmation of the nation's dignity" — too vague to score as a policy. So commentators took to calling his group the neo-Gaullists, or more pointedly, the Chiraquists.

Hurricane Force  
That ambiguity has surely been one reason for his group's decline. Another is the Chirac personality, a hurricane force which frightens many for the same reason that it attracts some. He has been called a fascist, not always as a denigration for there remain Frenchmen who admire assertive use of strength.

Chirac president in 1981, we didn't have to have a clear political line. Now, that goal has vanished so we need a clear line to hold and endure. That is the trouble for the neo-Gaullists and Mr. Chirac's continuing forte. The party does not have much with which to identify itself any longer except him. The Communists have become just as nationalistic, just as chauvinistic. The Gaullists are just as anti-Communist. The Socialists are just as vocal in attacking the economic and social policies of the president and his prime minister, Raymond Barre.

So far, the lures have failed. Mr. Chirac still heads the second-best organized political machine in the country (after the Communists), and Mr. Giscard d'Estaing's loose grouping has yet to emerge into a real party structure. Unless the neo-Gaullists fall far more drastically behind, the president still requires their help for re-election and will have to pay for it somehow.

Viljoen Is Elected

CAPE TOWN, June 20 (UPI) —

Marais Viljoen, former president of the South African Senate, yesterday was sworn in as the nation's fifth state president, succeeding John Vorster, who resigned two weeks ago.

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Part of \$1.4-Billion in Excess Funds UN Said Using Interest-Free Accounts

the last article of a two-part

By Ronald Kessler

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y. (WP) — United Nations and its affiliates appear to be forfeiting millions of dollars that it might collect year in interest at a time when complaining of deficits and difficulties in collecting assessments from member countries, audited financial statements show. More than \$100 million of excess funds in the United Nations and its affiliates is being kept in U.S. and foreign banks, according to a report by the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), one of the organizations that make up what is known as the UN system, keeps an average of \$20 million in interest-free accounts.

More than \$2 million of the UNDP funds in Dutch banks earning interest of 1.5 percent a year. More than \$7 million of the UN's funds in a 5-percent savings account in Chemical Bank in New York.

Excess Funds  
The deposits are part of \$1.4 billion in excess funds kept by UN system organizations in various bank accounts throughout the world. A previous Washington Post story reported that UN organizations have been amassing a surplus of as much as \$350 million a year.



## The London Stage

## 'The King and I' Heads Old-Fashioned Revivals

By John Walker

LONDON, June 20 (IHT) — In a burst of summer activity the London theater is advancing resolutely to the rear, taking one step forward and two steps back in an attempt to please its customers. It is not merely that there is a redundancy of revivals, but that the old shows are presented as if we were all still living in the past and had not survived into the present.

If there is a place in the theater for re-creation of 28-year-old musicals, then the London Palladium, that museum of the familiar, may well be in.

Rodgers and Hammerstein's "The King and I" is there, as if it had never been anywhere else, with Yul Brynner in his accustomed place in one of the title roles. In the other, Virginia McKenna does not have the necessary ego to withstand his abundant personality and the manipulative charms of the hordes of children. It is a critic-proof production, for the demand for seats is so high that its original limited run, virtually sold out, has been extended until next year.

Brynner's performance is good enough to survive the show's sentimentality, which extends to Rodgers' memorable music. I hadn't been expecting his vitality and ease on his welcome sense of humor. At one moment, he was re-

laxed and witty enough to pick up a hair brush, dropped on the stage in an earlier scene, and toss it into the wings with the aside, "Not mine, I think."

Miss McKenna succumbs to the prevailing softness by displaying an excess of gentility. And Yuriko's production suggests that we're still living in 1951. The success of the musical means that the Palladium won't be staging a Christmas pantomime this year, but "The King and I" provides similar escapist pleasures.

\*\*\*  
Daniel Keyes' "Flowers for Algernon" has shown over and over again that short is beautiful. It began as a story of a retarded adult who is transformed by brain surgery into a genius, only to discover that the effect is temporary and

## On the Arts Agenda

ZURICH — Claudio Monteverdi's Eight Madrigal Book will be done in a stage production by the Zurich Opera June 23 with Nikolaus Harnoncourt conducting his own performing version, staging and sets by Jean-Pierre Ponnelle and costumes by Pat Halmon. The staging, a continuation of the Zurich series of Monteverdi operatic productions by the same group, is being given in the program of the Zurich June Festival. Principal singers include Janet Perry, Jill Gomez, Trudis Schmitt, Paul Esswood, Werner Hallweg and Peter Keller. Other

performances are scheduled for June 24, 26 and 30.

NOHANT — The annual Fêtes Romantiques de Nohant, near La Chapelle, France, concludes this weekend with piano recitals by Aldo Ciccolini on June 22, and by Martha Argerich and Deszo Runko on June 23 and 24 respectively.

PARIS — The thrust James Galtway and the violinist Kyung Wha Chung, with harpist Philip Moll and cellist Moray Welsh, give a program of Bach sonatas and trios June 22 at the Salle Gaveau.

toward its subject matter, which needs a cooler and less conventional style.

Michael Crawford is incisive as the cocked genius. But in his retarded state, he relies on the mannerisms he uses when playing a simpleton in a television situation comedy. This open-mouthed approach, coupled with stiff and spastic movements, is close to the vacuous comic persona of Jerry Lewis and no more appropriate. It makes nonsense of one of the show's themes, that — to quote the book — "retards have dignity too."

\*\*\*  
Another British star of television situation comedy turns up in yet another revival of Brandon Thomas' "Charlie's Aunt" at the Adelphi. I sometimes wonder if some other of Thomas' plays might not be worth reviving, but the appeal of female impersonation seems to be too strong for English actors to resist.

John Inman has become famous for his revue-style acting as a limpwristed shop assistant on television. He transfers this approach to the stage with aplomb in a brittle, unsatisfactory production.

If only all revivals were of the quality of Michael Elliott's superb production of T.S. Eliot's "The Family Reunion," which has transferred from the Round House to the Vaudeville, London theater might not seem so retrograde.

## Opera

## A Rake's Nonprogress

By Henry Pleasants

LONDON, June 20 (IHT) — At that point in "The Rake's Progress" when the Mephistophelian Nick Shadow has just gulled Tom Rakewell into mass producing a machine that makes bread from china, Nick tells the audience in an aside: "My master is a fool, as you can see."

About that he is absolutely right, and that is what is absolutely wrong about "The Rake's Progress." Tom Rakewell is no rake. He is a dope, a boob, and a thoroughly unattractive one at that. One wonders what could have moved the devil to devote a year and a day to the capture of such a soul. One wonders, too, at Anne Trulove's persistent devotion.

Lovely girl — especially as acted and sung at the Royal Opera Monday night by Helen Donath, an American soprano long admired in German opera houses, but now making a Covent Garden debut — but not very bright. Her father, right at the outset, has his doubts about Tom's suitability as a swain. She should have listened to Daddy.

Stravinsky originally wanted Hogarth, and what he got was W.H. Auden-Chester Kallman and a lot of pretty high-flown and very wordy sophistry looking back to Auden's own nonconformist youth. This aspect of "The Rake's Progress" is emphasized in Eliot's libretto, which is the first ever, by the way, at the Royal Opera — and emphasized brilliantly, resourcefully and successfully. If much of it seems silly rather than either amusing or moving, it's not Moshinsky's fault. It's Auden's, with an assist from Kallman.

Well, there's still Stravinsky and his wondrously clever concoction of 20th-century baroque, and Stravinsky, too, is well served under the solicitous musical direction of Colin Davis and a splendid cast dominated by the familiar and ever admirable Nick Shadow of Donald Graeme. Robert Tear manages the taxing title role gallantly and resourcefully.

A word about that bread-making machine. The contraption dreamed up by Timothy O'Brien and Tazzeena Firth, responsible for the highly effective sets and costumes, had me recalling that old vaudeville song about Dunderback and his sausage machine, and how "Dogs and rats and pussy cats will never more be seen, for they'll all be ground to sausage meat in Dunderback's machine." With Auden's sophisticated versification, a speculative juxtaposition!

## Sharps and Flats

LONDON — Peter Tosh is at the Rainbow Theatre June 21 and 22; Dire Straits at the Odeon Hammersmith June 21; Jeremy Taylor, Telephone Bill and the Smooth Operators at the Purcell Room June 23; Third World at the Rainbow June 23-24; Dionne Warwick at the Theatre Royal, Drury Lane June 24; The Lurkers at the Lyceum Ballroom also on the 24th; Roy Bookbinder and Dave Peabody at the Half Moon June 25 and Rockpile at the Palais de Danse, Hammersmith June 26. The Delta Rhythm Boys open at the Talk of the Town June 25 for a four-week engagement. Bud Freeman will be at the Pizza Express June 26-27.

PARIS — Van Halem will be at the Pavillon de Paris June 22 at 8 p.m.; the Joe Henderson quartet at the Esplanade de la Defense June 24 at 5 p.m. Hal Singer is at the Club St. Germain until the end of the month, as are Sugar Blue and Mud Ball Sweet at the Campagne Premiere, and Guy Lafitte and Dany Doris at the Caveau de la Rochette. The Jimmy Gouley duo opens a week at the Caveau de la Montagne June 25.

BRUSSELS — Eddie (Cleanhead) Vinson will be at Pol's June 22-23.

—FRANK VAN BRAKLE

## Theater in Paris

## 19th-Century Melodrama Gets Charming Revival

By Thomas Quinn Curtiss

PARIS, June 19 (IHT) — "Les Deux Orphelins," the internationally popular 19th-century melodrama, is being attractively revived at the Theatre de la Porte Saint-Martin where it had its premiere in 1874.

The melodrama of a century ago with its flaming forest fires, runaway locomotives, trapdoor escapes, ticking time bombs, stolen documents, anarchist conspiracies, fights to the death on rafts, jumps off bridges, mustachioed villains, helpless heroines, dashing heroes and last-minute rescues from sawmills and railroad tracks has, true enough, departed the playhouse boards. But it is by no means dead. It has simply changed its address. It has moved to the movies. There its ghost stalks with improved machinery but with the traditional shiver music to reinforce perilous moments, as may be witnessed in "Jaws," "The Towering Inferno," the James Bond series and their innumerable imitations.

Nor is it only ancient melodrama's spectacular effects that the cinema has appropriated and lacquered to look over. It has lifted the lachrymose sentimentality of the venerable balderdash as well in "Love Story," "The Champ" and countless weepies. Had Adolphe d'Ennery, the author of "Les Deux Orphelins," not died in 1899, he would be a high-priced Hollywood scenarist today.

Climax Scene  
What is known as "le coup de theatre" — the big climax scene — was in fashion in his day and was employed alike by Hugo and the elder Dumas. The former's "Lucrèce Borgia" and the latter's "La Tour de Nesle" were first seen at the Porte Saint-Martin, the most popular theater of the boulevards. Later it housed other sensations — Rostand's "Cyrano de Bergerac" in 1897 and "Hair" in the 1960s.

The film element of d'Ennery's work has been exploited to the full. D.W. Griffith distilled a screen epic from "Les Deux Orphelins" — as "Orphans of the Storm," expanding it to include the French Revolution with Robespierre as its heavy, while "Don Cesar de Bazan" was filmed as "Rosita" by Lubitsch with Marjorie Pickford as the street singer who loves a penniless nobleman.

## Romantic Revival

The present restoration of "Les Deux Orphelins" to the "legitimate" stage is of a different order. No beer, no pretzels, no hooly bullabuloo in the house. Jean-Louis Martin-Barbaz has directed with discretion, avoiding grotesque exaggeration, and Pierre Leprieux has executed the costuming and decor with echoes of 18th-century engravings.

The two orphans, Henriette, a blind sister, Louise, fall into hands of abductors when they are unprotected in Louis XV's Paris. Henriette is snatched up by a quack but rescued from him by more honorable aristocrat, the Comte de Valdey. The sight Louise is forced to beg streets and the sisters are ever the verge of meeting throughout, play, but are only reunited at final curtain, with Louise cured of blindness.

The production and performance in the romantic manner of the melodramatic rumbling of text. Catherine Davenier is Henriette and Aurèle Prieto the pale Louise. Francois Marchasson, the rescuing gallant, Madeleine Marion enacts the conniving press, La Frochard, and Moni Melnand the kindly countess. The entire company is in tune with the tone of the enterprise and the mous theater warhorse prun again with crotch innocence charm.

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**Oil Issues  
Domy View  
Britain**

**ant Production,  
Inflation Seen**

ON June 20 (AP-DJ) — Banking in the riches of oil production, Britain is again producing, rising against inflation and corporate profits and investment in the coming.

A gloomy assessment was the Bank of England in its reported released today, to main reasons for asserting a hard slog ahead before a balanced economy can be expected.

Bank pointed out that the government's economy strategy of emphasizing export of supply rather than instills a "difficult" transition. The bank also contended that external considerations of world oil prices and a real consumer debt-Britain's principal export will also depress domestic activity.

In the Conservative's economic policy is a of many controls on price activity. Price control limits on dividend are being allowed to lapse, change controls have been and others are expected to 1 out.

tion, taxation is being on income to expenditure reduction that higher after will encourage individual produce more. Moreover, expenditure is being to allow the private sector a greater share of total

sequence of a higher sales the removal of restraints on reuses is that retail prices are to rise by about 16 his year.

may be little expansion in ad immediately ahead, longer-term impact of the "effect," the bank said.

tail prices come to reflect recent increases in earnings in oil prices, real power and consumer may grow more slowly, in public spending, ent purchases and employment fall a little. The bank said that the balance payments may be an "unhappy close restraint on fastness," the bank said.

her topics, the bank estimated oil prices should rise to \$20 billion to \$25 billion from an estimated surplus of \$11.9 billion.

ter news today, the central office reported that the estimate of the nation's mestic product (GDP), sea-adjusted, fell about 1½ per the first quarter from the quarter. The drop, the off was mainly a reflection of winter weather conditions e effects of industrial, notably the lengthy strike drivers.

rst-quarter outturn was 1.6 above the level of the year.

's report compares with an output based estimate, published month, showing a fall of percent. The latest figure is age of the GDP estimates n output, expenditure and the index, base 1975, a provisional 107.6 in the arter from 109.2 in the arter of 1978.

other report, the Department said average in April were provisionally percent higher than a year pared with an upward 4.9 percent in March.

partment's whole economic, base January 1976, for earnings, which covers 21 workers, rose to 144.3 in an upward revised 143.7.

partment said the main or the slowing in earnings s in the 12 months to end at that the March figure ted by large amounts of y in April 1978.

**With Third World  
OECD Backs  
Freer Trade**

By Paul Lewis

PARIS, June 20 (NYT) — Western industrial governments should recognize that the emerging, low-wage industrialized countries of the Third World, like Brazil, South Korea and Taiwan, actually are increasing employment in the advanced industrial nations and not reducing jobs with their cheaper exports, the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development said today.

In its first serious analysis of the impact of these newly industrialized countries on the Western economies, the OECD Secretariat argues that its 24 member nations are making a net gain of about 500,000 jobs by trading with them.

Despite this net gain, however, the study notes that the industrializing countries are the principal victims of recent protectionist actions by the industrial West, which appears convinced that with the combination of modern technology and low wages they represent "unstoppable competition" for its industry.

In recent months, the Carter administration has set minimum prices for imported steel to keep out supplies from the newly industrialized world that undercut its own producers.

**Import Ceilings**

Many Western nations also have set formal or informal ceilings on the quantities of goods that they will accept from the industrializing nations. The OECD accepts that these exports have caused disruption in some Western economies, although it believes that in time workers displaced from one industry will be used to build up new and more efficient industries.

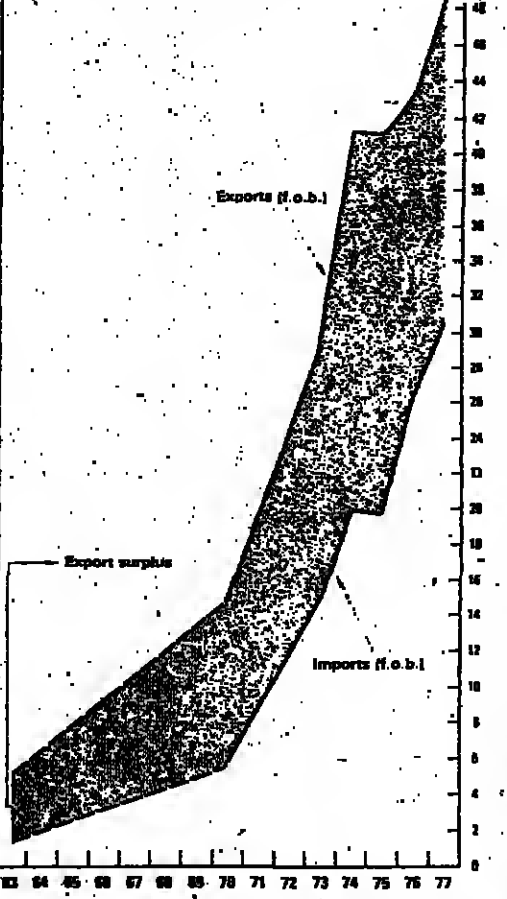
But it concludes by warning that "it is impossible to say whether the current difficulties will prove a temporary interlude in the progressive integration of the world economy, or whether it will lead to a major shift toward defensive policies in the advanced industrial countries" that would cause retrenchment in the industrializing nations as their export earnings diminish.

A defensive shift by the OECD countries, it argues, would "progressively undermine the open multilateral trading system which has served them so well just when its benefits are spreading out in the developing world on a significant scale."

The report, basically arguing that the West's fears of the industrializing countries are exaggerated, is another effort to preserve free trade at a time of rising unemployment and low economic growth by encouraging the OECD countries to stop subsidizing inefficient industries and to rejuvenate their economic structure by letting it adapt naturally to the new balance of economic forces.

The OECD report's basic discovery is that more people in the industrial West gain their livelihood by

OECD TRADE IN MANUFACTURES WITH NICs



making goods to sell to these industrial newcomers than lose their jobs because of cheap imports. Unless the industrializing countries can sell these goods to the West, they will not have the money to buy its exports.

The OECD adds a perspective to the West's fears by pointing out that these nations still supplied only 1 percent of the manufactured goods consumed in the industrial nations in 1977, although their share of these countries' manufactured imports had risen to 8.1 percent from 2.6 percent in 1963. At the same time, the West's exports to the industrializing nations increased far more rapidly than its imports, giving the OECD area an overall trade surplus with them of about \$18 billion.

Nevertheless, the OECD recognizes that exports from the industrializing countries often have been concentrated in sensitive sectors of the Western economy where companies are weak, displacing workers at a time of generalized low growth. It believes that eventually these nations will lose much of their competitive advantage as wages rise, while in the meantime the Western consumer gets the benefits of lower prices.

**CFTC Allows  
Trade Plans  
In U.S. Notes**

**Amex, CBOT to Trade  
Interest-Rate Futures**

By Jerry Knight

WASHINGTON, June 20 (WP) — The Commodity Futures Trading Commission opened the way yesterday for a broad expansion of futures trading based on interest rates by approving four proposals for trading in government securities.

The CFTC approved two plans for futures contracts on 90-day Treasury bills and two plans for contracts based on four- and six-year Treasury notes.

The contracts are meant to allow investors who think that interest rates will go up or down to buy or sell futures contracts and profit by the changes in interest rates.

Trading in the contracts was approved unanimously by the CFTC after months of delay and extensive negotiations with the Federal Reserve Board and Treasury Department, which initially raised major objections. CFTC chairman James Sione said that, if there was any indication that the contracts were interfering with the Fed and Treasury's management of government financing, he would reconsider them.

Commissioner Read Dunn, who handled the lengthy study of the contracts, said that the action was "almost like going into a complete new era of future trading."

**Traditional Futures**

Traditionally, futures markets have dealt in contracts for future delivery of commodities like wheat or corn. Flour millers, fearing that wheat prices would rise, could buy wheat futures to protect themselves against the increase. Speculators, hoping that prices would fall, could sell contracts to deliver wheat later.

The contracts approved yesterday will allow trading in 90-day Treasury bill futures on the Amex Commodity Exchange, an offshoot of the American Stock Exchange, and on the Commodity Exchange Inc., both in New York. The two contracts would be similar, but for T-bills maturing in different months.

Also approved was a Chicago Board of Trade contract in four- to six-year Treasury notes and a Chicago Mercantile Exchange contract in four-year Treasury notes.

CBOT said that it hoped to have its T-note pit open by Monday and the Amex said that it was preparing to begin T-bill futures trading Tuesday.

The CFTC since last fall has allowed experimental trading in some government securities futures, but yesterday's action is expected to broaden the trading considerably.

**U.S. Ties Dollar Weakness  
To Slim Interest-Rate Gap**

By Hobart Rowen

WASHINGTON, June 20 (WP) — Treasury Secretary Michael Blumenthal took note today of the recent decline of the dollar in foreign exchange markets, blaming it in part on a narrowing in the gap between interest rates here and abroad.

Mr. Blumenthal also voiced concern at the "possibility" of global recession if OPEC continued to raise oil prices and warned of "a negative impact" on the U.S. economy.

Interest rates have been substantially higher in the U.S. market, attracting a flow of foreign capital. But recently they have declined slightly, while overseas they have risen.

"There will be no further such narrowing," Mr. Blumenthal said.

**Oil Crisis Is Good News  
For Small 'H-Coal' Firm**

McLEAN, Va., June 20 (NYT) — The petroleum shortfall and renewed interest in synthetic fuels have made the stock of Dynalene, a small suburban Washington concern with a coal-to-oil process, one of the hottest issues on the American Stock Exchange.

The shares of the company, which lost \$1.5 million last year, jumped almost 40 percent in the first two weeks of this month, from 7½ to 12, and have continued to be among the most actively traded issues.

Dynalene is one of several companies heavily involved in coal-gasification technology, but analysts say that its small size (\$290 million in sales last year) makes it a "pure play" in the field. Also, its "H-Coal" process may be the most advanced technique for converting coal to oil.

Analysts attribute the renewed interest to reports that President Carter will support a \$10-billion federal program to produce synthetic fuels. "You certainly wouldn't buy Dynalene for its earnings," said Alan Ackerman, an analyst with Herzfeld & Stern.

"You would buy it for its technology."

"I think our expertise in this field exceeds all others in the world," said Charles Gullede, Dynalene's president since 1960. "We began working on the H-Coal process in 1963 when we concluded there would be a future need for synthetic fuels."

The company's H-Coal (hydrogenated coal) process is one of three receiving development financing from the Energy Department. An H-Coal pilot plant is scheduled to begin operation in Catlettsburg, Ky., in October. The facility, which has been plagued by delays and cost overruns, has the capacity to convert 600 tons of coal into 2,000 barrels of oil each day.

In addition to the Energy Department, which put up about 8 percent of the funds for the \$296-million pilot plant, participants are the state of Kentucky, Ashland Oil, Continental Oil, Mobil Oil, Standard Oil (Indiana) and the Electrical Power Research Institute.

The lowest projected price for oil from coal in a full-scale commercial plant, according to Energy Department officials, is \$21 a barrel, lower than the world spot-market price but higher than the official OPEC price. So without federal subsidies, a tax incentive or guaranteed price supports, private companies are not inclined to put up the large amounts of capital needed to develop a synthetic fuel industry (about \$2 billion for a single commercial plant). The industry could be wiped out by any major oil discovery or OPEC price cuts.

citing a "good program" of central bank cooperation. But when pressed to say whether the government was attempting to keep interest rates from falling here, in the face of an economic slowdown, he refused to elaborate.

His comments were made as the Commerce Department reported the first quarter expanded 0.8 percent, twice as fast as last month but sharply down from 6.9 percent for the final quarter of 1978.

Mr. Blumenthal said the revised first-quarter figures show that the economy has "slowed significantly" and "that the slowdown is continuing in the second quarter." He said it did not show "a major downturn as some had predicted."

Mr. Blumenthal also expressed concern over the possibility of a world recession if oil prices continued their sharp increase.

He said that a major price increase by OPEC would have "a negative impact" on the U.S. economy. "Already we know the increases they have put in effect will result in a decline of 1 full point in the GNP from where it would have been and an increase of 1 full point in the consumer price index by 1980," he said.

The problem of the dollar has been perplexing administration officials. It has recovered briskly since a low point last fall, in response to a massive U.S. intervention program and a full point boost in the discount rate on Nov. 1, 1978.

Mr. Blumenthal said that "the underlying position of the dollar is very sound," especially when one considers uncertainties created by the energy crisis.

Nevertheless, one of the main sources of strength of the dollar since last November has been the prospect of a receding economy, which was supposed to slow inflation. In that way, the U.S. trade deficit would be diminished.

But in recent weeks interest rates here have edged off slightly and the banks' prime lending rate has actually been reduced. And last year's \$16 billion current-account deficit, once expected to dwindle to \$5-to-\$6 billion in 1979, now is pegged by the Treasury at nearer \$11 billion.

**International Bank Loans at Record High**

BASEL, June 20 (AP-DJ) — The foreign exchange market crisis and "end-year window-dressing" operations spurred international bank lending to a record high in the final quarter last year after a sharp acceleration in the previous quarter, the Bank for International Settlements reported today.

Topping an impressive \$68-billion climb in the third quarter, the dollar value of gross external assets of banks in the Group of 10 countries, Switzerland, Austria, Denmark, Ireland, Luxembourg, and the branches of U.S. banks in offshore centers jumped \$100 billion to \$993 billion, BIS figures show.

An unusually large proportion of this increase stemmed from inter-bank deposits within the reporting area, it said. Nevertheless, after deducting double-counting results from repositors and the inflated dollar value of the banks' positions in other currencies, the underlying growth of international bank credit appears to have speeded up to \$35 billion from barely \$25 billion in the third quarter, it noted.

However, the BIS commented that data for the first quarter is likely to show little, if any, further growth because of the unwinding of year-end window-dressing and the reversal of earlier outflows from the dollar. The movement out of the dollar in the final 1978 quarter was mirrored in the geographical pattern of the growth in international lending.

External claims of banks in the United States rose a sharp 20 percent, or \$21.4 billion, largely reflecting the eagerness of the rest of the world to build up short positions or to cover long dollar positions, the BIS explained.

External liabilities shot up \$10.7 billion, since the relative attraction to U.S. banks of taking up funds from banks abroad had grown, following the abolition of reserve requirements on such borrowing and an increase in such requirements on large domestic certificates of deposit, it added.

Nonetheless, the U.S. banking system still experienced a net outflow of \$10.7 billion, by far the largest source of dollars pouring into the international market during that period, the report said.

The flipside was a growth in the dollar value of West German banks' external liabilities by \$12.6 billion, or 27 percent. A hefty portion of these funds was rechanneled abroad, putting net inflow through the German banks at slightly over \$4 billion, and reducing their net external assets to \$2 billion from \$6.1 billion, the BIS said.

The net external asset position of Swiss banks also contracted, dropping \$3.6 billion, chiefly due to the repatriation of Swiss franc funds, the report added.

Although year-end factors also may have had an impact, "there can be little doubt that the inflows to these countries would have been even larger had the monetary authorities... not permitted them to be reflected rather fully in an easing of domestic monetary conditions," the BIS asserted.

But contrary to previous experience, the BIS said, the distrust of the dollar did not give rise to a reduction of the dollar's share in in-

**News and Notes**

romarket dropped \$2.5 billion to \$18 billion.

The BIS said that a principal feature of the fourth quarter was the considerable acceleration in international bank lending to nations outside the reporting area. New lending to the developing world totaled nearly \$18 billion, up from \$12 billion in the preceding quarter.

Of the \$100-billion growth in the banks' total external assets, about \$75 billion represented cross-border claims within the reporting area.

Royal Dutch/Shell will cut crude oil deliveries to third-party customers in the second half of 1979 by 50 percent from the 300,000 barrels a day available at the beginning of the year. This follows a 25-percent reduction imposed during the second quarter. Third-party crude-only sales constitute a minor proportion of the company's sales, amounting to some 7 percent of group supplies at the start of the year, a spokesman said.

"An early withdrawal" from manufacturing nylon in Europe, which could result in a "significant" negative impact on 1979 earnings, is being urged by Monsanto's senior management after weeks of consultation with government, trade union and employee representatives. Monsanto says the consultations "failed to produce any viable alternatives" which might be pursued to restore this loss-plagued business to profitability. The European nylon operations incurred \$70 million in operating losses in 1975-1978.

General Public Utilities has arranged a \$409 million revolving credit from a consortium of 43 banks, a step the company had said was crucial in averting bankruptcy and helping to meet expenses stemming from the accident that occurred on March 28 at the Three Mile Island nuclear power plant near Harrisburg, Pa. The financing arrangement, which the banks can scrap if the company's present ability to raise cash is jeopardized, follows the granting of rate increases to three GPU subsidiaries by public utility commissions. GPU says the credit agreement ended the most serious monetary threat it has faced in the aftermath of the accident. If the banks had refused the credit, company officials had earlier said that GPU would have been unable to pay a \$25-million bill for replacement power and that the company would have faced bankruptcy.

A substantial rise in 1979 group profit is forecast by Peshiney Ugle Kuhlmann, President Philippe Thomas reports first-half sales are up 17 percent on the year-ago period and profits show an even higher increase. He also says the company has adopted the policy of distributing about half the group net profit as dividends.

Iran is suing General Telephone & Electronics for alleged contract default. The government-owned telecommunications Co. of Iran says GTE has reneged on a \$600-million telephone contract, according to the official Pars news agency. Pars quoted a Telecommunications official as saying GTE had been paid 85 percent of the contract value but had only installed a fraction of the required number of lines.

The Quebec legislature has passed its long-debated expropriation bill to nationalize the U.S.-owned Asbestos Corp. The legislation now goes to the Quebec lieutenant-governor for royal assent, which will officially make it law. The bill allows the government to set the price for the expropriation of the company, 34.6-percent owned by General Dynamics Corp. The government has said Asbestos is not worth more than \$44 a share, but a recent study by the Natural Resources Department stated the shares might be worth as much as \$46. General Dynamics wants \$99.75 a share. Negotiations have been deadlocked for some time.

**Wall Street Waiting for OPEC Parley**

NEW YORK, June 20 (Reuters) — Takeover stocks and other speculative issues provided the only interest on Wall Street today as prices on the New York Stock Exchange made meager gains in moderately active trading.

Analysts said the upcoming OPEC oil ministers meeting was overshadowing the market. Larry Wachtel of Bache Halsey Stuart Shields called it "a market waiting for next week."

The Dow Jones industrial average traded within a range of two points all day and ended with a fractional gain of 0.43 at 839.83. Winners led losers 771-to-643. Volume rose to 33.79 million shares from 30.78 million yesterday.

After the market closed, Bethlehem Steel announced it is raising prices for sheet, alloy plate, bar and some finished products by an average of slightly more than 2 percent, effective July 1.

**Export Pact Ended, U.S. Aide Says**

CEDAR RAPIDS, Iowa, June 20 (Reuters) — Efforts to reach an international agreement on the use of government finance to support exports have been suspended and the U.S. Export-Import bank has taken steps to counter "the predatory practices of some foreign nations in financing their exports," Vice President H.K. Allen said today.

He said the bank was now offering lower interest rates and longer repayment terms on U.S. export loans and was extending matching lines of credit in newer, promising markets to give U.S. exporters the opportunity to compete fairly in world trade. He added that while not favoring a trade war with overseas competitors, "We will not stand idly by while our good faith in the international agreement is abused."

**lar Declines,  
d Advances**

DON, June 20 (AP-DJ) — Dollar slid further in hectic on European foreign exchange today while sterling edged up strong gains.

al banks, including the Reserve, attempted to slow lar's fall and the result of tions was that the dollar above its worst levels with early in the day.

theless, the dollar's value nificantly below a day earlier, 8650 Deutsche marks compared to 1.8685 late yesterday, and 37 Swiss francs, down from The dollar had traded as at 1.8583 DM during the dollar's weakness boosted ices sharply. In late trading, as at \$282.05 an ounce, up from late yesterday. The weakness came on top of m in the bullion market ng from the Treasury's gold results yesterday.

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Frankfurt, Hong Kong, Moscow, Paris, São Paulo, Tokyo and Zürich



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12 Month Stock	High Low Div. 1st Yld. P/E 100% High Low Quot. Close	12 Month Stock	High Low Div. 1st Yld. P/E 100% High Low Quot. Close	12 Month Stock	High Low Div. 1st Yld. P/E 100% High Low Quot. Close
12 Month Stock	High Low Div. 1st Yld. P/E 100% High Low Quot. Close	12 Month Stock	High Low Div. 1st Yld. P/E 100% High Low Quot. Close	12 Month Stock	High Low Div. 1st Yld. P/E 100% High Low Quot. Close

16



# NYSE Nationwide Trading Closing Prices June 20

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

Stock	12 Month	Stock	12 Month	Stock	12 Month	Stock	12 Month
High Low Div. In % Yld. P/E 100s. High Low Quot. Close	High Low Div. In % Yld. P/E 100s. High Low Quot. Close	High Low Div. In % Yld. P/E 100s. High Low Quot. Close	High Low Div. In % Yld. P/E 100s. High Low Quot. Close	High Low Div. In % Yld. P/E 100s. High Low Quot. Close	High Low Div. In % Yld. P/E 100s. High Low Quot. Close	High Low Div. In % Yld. P/E 100s. High Low Quot. Close	High Low Div. In % Yld. P/E 100s. High Low Quot. Close
(Continued from Page 8)							
IBM	120 1/2	118 1/2	116 1/2	114 1/2	112 1/2	110 1/2	108 1/2
AT&T	48 1/2	47 1/2	46 1/2	45 1/2	44 1/2	43 1/2	42 1/2
General Electric	34 1/2	33 1/2	32 1/2	31 1/2	30 1/2	29 1/2	28 1/2
Westinghouse	24 1/2	23 1/2	22 1/2	21 1/2	20 1/2	19 1/2	18 1/2
Rockwell International	14 1/2	13 1/2	12 1/2	11 1/2	10 1/2	9 1/2	8 1/2
Boeing	104 1/2	102 1/2	100 1/2	98 1/2	96 1/2	94 1/2	92 1/2
Lockheed	104 1/2	102 1/2	100 1/2	98 1/2	96 1/2	94 1/2	92 1/2
Northrop	64 1/2	62 1/2	60 1/2	58 1/2	56 1/2	54 1/2	52 1/2
Grumman	44 1/2	42 1/2	40 1/2	38 1/2	36 1/2	34 1/2	32 1/2
McDonnell Douglas	54 1/2	52 1/2	50 1/2	48 1/2	46 1/2	44 1/2	42 1/2
Boeing	104 1/2	102 1/2	100 1/2	98 1/2	96 1/2	94 1/2	92 1/2
Lockheed	104 1/2	102 1/2	100 1/2	98 1/2	96 1/2	94 1/2	92 1/2
Northrop	64 1/2	62 1/2	60 1/2	58 1/2	56 1/2	54 1/2	52 1/2
Grumman	44 1/2	42 1/2	40 1/2	38 1/2	36 1/2	34 1/2	32 1/2
McDonnell Douglas	54 1/2	52 1/2	50 1/2	48 1/2	46 1/2	44 1/2	42 1/2

Stock	12 Month	Stock	12 Month	Stock	12 Month	Stock	12 Month
High Low Div. In % Yld. P/E 100s. High Low Quot. Close	High Low Div. In % Yld. P/E 100s. High Low Quot. Close	High Low Div. In % Yld. P/E 100s. High Low Quot. Close	High Low Div. In % Yld. P/E 100s. High Low Quot. Close	High Low Div. In % Yld. P/E 100s. High Low Quot. Close	High Low Div. In % Yld. P/E 100s. High Low Quot. Close	High Low Div. In % Yld. P/E 100s. High Low Quot. Close	High Low Div. In % Yld. P/E 100s. High Low Quot. Close
Continued from Page 10							
IBM	120 1/2	118 1/2	116 1/2	114 1/2	112 1/2	110 1/2	108 1/2
AT&T	48 1/2	47 1/2	46 1/2	45 1/2	44 1/2	43 1/2	42 1/2
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Westinghouse	24 1/2	23 1/2	22 1/2	21 1/2	20 1/2	19 1/2	18 1/2
Rockwell International	14 1/2	13 1/2	12 1/2	11 1/2	10 1/2	9 1/2	8 1/2
Boeing	104 1/2	102 1/2	100 1/2	98 1/2	96 1/2	94 1/2	92 1/2
Lockheed	104 1/2	102 1/2	100 1/2	98 1/2	96 1/2	94 1/2	92 1/2
Northrop	64 1/2	62 1/2	60 1/2	58 1/2	56 1/2	54 1/2	52 1/2
Grumman	44 1/2	42 1/2	40 1/2	38 1/2	36 1/2	34 1/2	32 1/2
McDonnell Douglas	54 1/2	52 1/2	50 1/2	48 1/2	46 1/2	44 1/2	42 1/2

## International Tokyo Exchange

Stock	Price	Stock	Price
Yamaha	120.00	Toyota	110.00
Suzuki	110.00	Honda	100.00
Mitsubishi	90.00	Nissan	80.00
Ford	70.00	Chrysler	60.00
General Motors	50.00	Volvo	40.00

## Currency Rates

Currency	Rate	Currency	Rate
US Dollar	1.00	Japanese Yen	100.00
British Pound	0.75	Swiss Franc	1.50
West German Mark	1.00	French Franc	6.50
Italian Lira	200.00	Spanish Peseta	166.67

## National Bonds Traded in Europe

Bond	Price	Bond	Price
US Treasury	100.00	UK Government	95.00
German Bund	105.00	French Treasury	90.00
Italian Treasury	85.00	Spanish Treasury	80.00
Portuguese Treasury	75.00	Belgian Treasury	92.00

## Selected Over-the-Counter

Stock	Price	Stock	Price
IBM	120.00	AT&T	48.00
General Electric	34.00	Westinghouse	24.00
Rockwell International	14.00	Boeing	104.00
Lockheed	104.00	Northrop	64.00

Weekly net asset value  
on June 18, 1979  
Tokyo Pacific Holdings N.V.  
U.S. \$64.91  
Tokyo Pacific Holdings (Seaboard) N.V.  
U.S. \$47.29  
Listed on the Amsterdam-Stock Exchange  
Information Person: Heijning & Pheasant N.V. (Heijning) 214, Amsterdam

# TWO IMPORTANT STATEMENTS FROM IAC LIMITED

## FINANCIAL: CORPORATE:

### IAC LIMITED

Consolidated Balance Sheet as at March 31, 1979  
Canadian Dollars

Assets	
Cash and Marketable Securities	\$ 71,295,000
Receivables	
Sales financing	1,375,182,000
Leasing	766,511,000
Personal Loans	168,813,000
Residential mortgages	332,350,000
Commercial loans	461,377,000
Other	20,215,000
Allowance for doubtful receivables	24,356,000
Investments in other companies	\$3,100,092,000
Other Assets and Deferred Charges	76,420,000
	\$3,259,659,000
Liabilities	
Borrowed Funds	
Short Term	\$1,026,982,000
Other Term	\$2,297,622,000
Payables	149,739,000
Unearned income	357,317,000
Other deferred credits	174,273,000
	\$3,005,933,000
Shareholders' Equity	
Capital Stock	
Preferred shares	15,756,000
Common Shares	\$ 67,213,000
Retained Earnings	\$ 253,726,000
	\$3,259,659,000

Directors

Joseph S. Land  
Toronto, Ontario  
Chairman of the Board

Douglas W. Maloney  
Toronto, Ontario  
Vice-Chairman of the Board & Chief Executive Officer

Stanley E. Melloy  
Toronto, Ontario  
President

Allan P. Bolin  
Toronto, Ontario  
Senior Vice President and Senior General Manager Domestic Operations of the Bank

Peter E. Bronfman  
Toronto, Ontario  
President, Edper Investments Ltd.

Stanley D. Clarke  
Montreal, Quebec  
President, Clarke Transport Canada Inc.

Ronald L. Cliff, C.A.  
Vancouver, British Columbia  
Chairman Inland Natural Gas Co. Ltd.

Harold Corrigan, C.A.  
Toronto, Ontario  
President, Alcan Canada Products Limited

George L. Crawford, Q.C.  
Calgary, Alberta  
Associate, McLaws & Company

Pierre Des Marais II  
Montreal, Quebec  
President, Pierre Des Marais Inc.

William A. Dimma  
Toronto, Ontario  
President, A. E. LePage Limited

J. Peter Foster  
Toronto, Ontario  
President, Hugh Russell Inc.

Ceno F. Francolini, F.C.A.  
Tilsonburg, Ontario  
President & Chief Executive Officer Livingston Industries Limited

Cal N. Moisan  
Montreal, Quebec  
President and General Manager Standard Paper Box Ltd.

Edmond G. Odette  
Toronto, Ontario  
President, Eastern Construction Company Limited

John A. Rhind  
Toronto, Ontario  
President, Confederation Life Insurance Company

L. Edmond Ricard  
Montreal, Quebec  
President, Imperial Tobacco Limited

Struan Robertson  
Halifax, Nova Scotia  
President & Chief Executive Officer, Maritime Telegraph and Telephone Company Ltd.

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Vice-Chairman of the Board Abitibi Paper Company Ltd.

Jacques Tétrault, Q.C.  
Montreal, Quebec  
Partner, Courtois, Clarkson, Parsons & Tétrault

Adam H. Zimmerman, F.C.A.  
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TELEPHONE: 416-868-8000  
TELEX: ACTIONBANK



# CONTINENTAL BANK OF CANADA

BANKERS IN ACTION



## AMEX Nationwide Trading Closing Prices June 20

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

Quotations in Canadian funds.  
All quotes unless noted marked 6

# Toronto Stocks

Closing Prices June 19, 1979

	High	Low	Close	Chg
12358 ADRI	81 1/2	81 1/2	18 1/2	—
100 Acklands	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	—
9000 AECO E	57 1/4	7	—	—
700 Agria Ind	5 1/2	6 1/2	—	—
2714 ALTA Gas	32 1/2	32 1/2	—	—
25 1/2 Alfa Mol	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	—
10000 ALCOA	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	—
7150 And	20 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	—
340 Andros W	8 1/4	14 1/2	14 1/2	—
1000 Andros W	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	—
1305 Asbestos	54 1/4	44 1/4	44 1/4	—
1454 ATCO A	32 1/2	22 1/2	—	—
10000 BAC	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	—
813 Bank N S	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2	—
1600 Bofon E	8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2	—
10000 Bofon E	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	—
1000 Broler R	31 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	—
10000 Broler R	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	—
2550 Bressan M	21 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	—
800 BFCF	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2	—
10000 BFCF	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	—
60634 BCP	5 1/4	9 1/4	—	—

	High	Low	Close	Chg
3300 BDC	31 1/2	30 1/2	30 1/2	—
3145 CAE A	21 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	—
21000 Cdn Frv	32 1/2	32 1/2	32 1/2	—
10000 Cdn Frv	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	—
35322 Camflo	21 1/2	14 1/2	15 1/2	—
32000 C West	31 1/2	31 1/2	31 1/2	—
10000 C West	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	—
4000 Cn Perm	32 1/2	20 1/2	21 1/2	—
1400 Cn Trust	32 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2	—
10000 Cn Trust	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	—
5780 CCBabbly A	32 1/2	31 1/2	31 1/2	—
20000 CCBabbly A	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	—
24251 C1 Bk Cam	32 1/2	31 1/2	31 1/2	—
3724 Cdn Tire A	32 1/2	31 1/2	31 1/2	—
10000 Cdn Tire A	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	—
325 Condel Oil	54	44	44	—
35322 Cosstar	21 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	—
10000 Cosstar	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	—
150 C Moldiv	9 1/4	9 1/4	9 1/4	—

	High	Low	Close	Chg
24122 Hargreave	51 1/4	14 1/2	—	—
2162 Hawker	51 1/4	14 1/2	—	—
2000 Hayes D	21 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	—
12344 HCN	42 1/2	42 1/2	42 1/2	—
7344 IAC	51 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4	—
7900 Indal	81 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	—
20000 Indal	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	—
20000 Inco	21 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	—
1000 Infigis	21 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	—
4229 Indco Gas	51	14 1/2	14 1/2	—
20000 Indco Gas	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	—
5780 Infor Pipe	32 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	—
1280 Infor Cel	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	—
24251 C1 Bk Cam	32 1/2	31 1/2	31 1/2	—
3724 Cdn Tire A	32 1/2	31 1/2	31 1/2	—
10000 Cdn Tire A	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	—
325 Condel Oil	54	44	44	—
35322 Cosstar	21 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	—
10000 Cosstar	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	—
150 C Moldiv	9 1/4	9 1/4	9 1/4	—

	High	Low	Close	Chg
2387 Traders A	31 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	—
7630 Trns W	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	—
68240 TrCan PL	32 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	—
4630 Turbo	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2	—
72702 Ugon A	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	—
71458 Union A	32 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	—
20000 Union A	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	—
2512 U Sicon	59 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2	—
3400 Ucan Corbid	32 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2	—
20000 Ucan Corbid	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	—
20000 Ucan Corbid	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	—
3216 Varsel Cor	31 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	—
20000 Varsel Cor	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	—
20000 Varsel Cor	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	—
20000 Varsel Cor	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	—
20000 Varsel Cor	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	—
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20000 Varsel Cor	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	—
20000 Varsel Cor	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	—
20000 Varsel Cor	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	—
20000 Vars				

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lion in foreign loans, on a com-  
ment basis, in the first five m-


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## ***Teddy in the Mirror: 'I Won't...or Will I?'***

## **Jump Record Is Claimed**

**LEOMINSTER, England, June 20' (AP) — David Parchment, 35-year-old director of a printing house, completed 233 parachute jumps in 24 hours yesterday and claimed a world record. Using three light aircraft and 35 chutes, he jumped from 1,500 feet. He had only one heavy landing, and 10 jumps from the end he slightly dislocated a shoulder.**



Teddy went into the bedroom, put on his shirt and tie and his jacket and then looked at his watch. He had another two minutes before one of his aides would pick him up.

He went back into the bathroom and took a final look into the mirror. He smiled and said, "On the other hand . . ."

Jean Cordier said he did not know anything about all that new gossip nor did he care because he was not from Bordeaux anyhow. "I'm from Lorraine," he said with a shrug. "and my mother is an American." Which makes it all the more piquant that Cordier, with seven chateaux is reputedly the biggest dealer in the Bordeaux region (with 22 million



Instead of the traditional, and, many said, boring luncheon, they had a dinner-dance for 650 people under a huge tent, lit by giant crystal and dimmer-controlled chandeliers. The orchestra was flown in from Geneva, special guests, including Eve Barre, wife of the French prime minister, were brought by private plane, and the food came from the best restaurants in Bordeaux. But the miracle of the evening was the wine list, which included nothing but *premier grands crus*, and all five of them: Mouton-Rotschild, Haut-Brion 1970, Margaux 1967, Latour 1964 and Lafite-Rotschild 1962. And that, even in Bordeaux country, is pretty intoxicating.

The guests included practically all the chateau owners of the region and guests who also

Baron Philippe, from Mouton-Rothschild, and his daughter Philippine (an actress in real life) were there too and tried to give the wedding a family flavor by throwing a luncheon party the next day at their chateau. The baron, who took it over in 1924 "when it was nothing but a building with a pile of manure," has spent a lifetime fixing it up with his late wife, American-born Pauline.

The result, including a wine museum, was extraordinary enough, but that would be coming well below the baron's private collection of 100,000 bottles of wine, 10,000 of which he said the *maître des chais*, Raoul Blondin, 67, who was born on the property. Answered Mrs. Barre, "I think you give me prime minister."

Quote — New York  
espearian actor Ari Krimmer,  
the role of the villainous Dr.  
in Process Studio Theater's  
tion of "Much Ado  
Nothing," on the glories o  
detested: "The other n  
overhears someone say  
'I wicked I even hate his hair.'  
I'm giving a believable p  
ance when someone from  
ience says they hate my h  
Saturday night, they hissed  
under a curtain call. It was  
ful."

—SAMUEL JI

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